The Illinois State Journal.

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THE JOURNAL.

SANGAMON COUNTY FAIR.

FIRST DAY.

The fourth exhibition and Fair of the Sangamon Farmer's and Mechanic's Association com- [illegible] Tuesday, under [illegible] favorable [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] ...co Napoleon and the [illegible] daughter of the [illegible] Princess [illegible] and that in order to accommodate those who were prevented from making their entries on yesterday, the books [illegible] ing this forenoon.

The stock department promises to exceed that of any former exhibition. Already we noticed a large number of very superior horses, jacks, mules, cows, bulls, &c., as well as sheep and hogs, on the grounds, while the entry books showed the names of many other exhibitors, whose stock will be on hand to-day. All the leading stock men of the county will have their best animals on the grounds, as well as many others from Morgan and Menard counties. No doubt in this department there will be some exciting contests for the blue ribbons.

In the other departments there is also a promise for a fine display. There were a large number of entries for field crops and farm products, apples, cabbages, potatoes, sweet potatoes, turnips, beans, &c. A magnificent lot of grapes were also on the grounds. The entries for mill fabrics and household fabrics, janes, blankets, linsey, &c., present a good show. The needle work department was also filling up rapidly, though it was difficult to tell what all was in it, as the Superintendent was busy arranging the different articles. We caught a glimpse however of some beautiful quilts, embroideries, worsted, crochet and patch work. In this department, we noticed a fine display of perfumery, cosmetics, soaps, &c., from Owen's.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, the second day of the Fair, fully realized the promise of the first. In all the departments the exhibition was fine; in some it was very superior. A better show of cattle and horses probably never graced any previous Fair of the society. There may not have been so many entries but the animals were better than heretofore. The department for household fabrics and needlework was never so full or so attractive. The exhibition of fine needlework, embroidery, &c. was especially fine. The floral department was very beautiful. The department for farm products was [illegible] but also in the cereals, the orchard and the dairy, Sangamon county stands at the head. The number of agricultural implements and articles of merchandise on the ground was not very large.

Yesterday was devoted to the exhibition of cattle which occupied the committee during the greater part of the day. The following are the awards so far as we were able to obtain them:

Blooded Cattle.—*Three year old Bulls*—1st premium, "King Alfred," J. N. Brown; 2nd "Master Lounds," J. Spears.

Two year old Bulls—1st premium to ——, belonging to S. L. S. McKinnie.

One year old Bulls—1st premium to "Lord Alexander," J. N. Brown; 2nd, to "Panic," J. N. Brown.

Blooded Cows—*Over four years old*—1st premium to "Lady Harriett," J. H. Spears, Menard county; 2d to "Beauty," J. Punkopill, Menard county.

Three year old cows — 1st premium to "Rachel" J. N. Brown; 2nd to "Young Splendor," Punkapill, Menard county.

Two year old cows—1st premium to "Emerald," J. C. Bone; 2nd to "Violet," J. Judy, Menard county.

One year old heifers—1st premium to "Lady Francis," J. N. Brown; 2nd to "Florantine Dutchy," J. C. Bone.

When we left the grounds, the committee were engaged in awarding the premiums for the sweepstakes. We shall give them hereafter.

The awards in the several departments of farm products, household fabrics, flowers, painting, cookery, &c., will be made to-day; and the committees are requested to be on hand early.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday the exhibition was *the* exhibition of the occasion. At an early hour the roads leading to the fair were thronged with a living multitude; and the number assembled on the grounds during the whole day was very large. The day was cool, but clear and would have been [illegible] as very pleasant, had it not have been for a piercing wind, which raised clouds of dust in all directions, soiling dresses and incommoding all. The number of carriages on the ground was larger than on any previous occasion. During the whole day, in the various departments, the committees were busy making up their awards. We give the names of the successful competitors in most of the departments, including some cattle premiums awarded the evening before:

Grade Cattle—*Cows four years old*—1st premium to "Rose," J. C. Bone; 2d to "Shot," Job Fletcher, jr.

Three years old Cows—1st premium to "Strawberry," W. Iles.

Two years old Cows—1st premium to "Lilly," Job Fletcher; 2d to "Swan," J. C. Crowder.

Yearling Heifers—1st premium to "Fanny," B. Brown; 2d to "Belle," J. C. Fletcher.

Fat Cattle—*Best four years old*—1st premium to J. C. Bone; 2d Jeff. Johnson.

Best three years old—1st premium to J. C. Bone; 2d to Jeff. Johnson.

Best Steer on the grounds—1st premium to J. C. Bone, 2d to T. Elmore.

Work Oxen—*Four year old Oxen*—1st premium to E. N. Taintor; 2d to J. Hensly.

Three year old Oxen—1st premium to J. S. Bridges.

Sweepstakes for Cattle—*Best Bull and five Cows*—1st premium to J. N. Brown for King Alfred, Tulip, Sally Campbell, Rachel 2d, Orphan, Lady Francis and Maud; 2d premium to J. H. Spear, of Menard county, for Master Lounds, Kate, Lady Harriet, Beauty, Young Splendor, and Violet.

Best Bull—1st premium to King Alfred, J. N. Brown; 2d to Master Lounds, J. H. Spear.

Best Cow—1st premium to Rachel 2d, J. N. Brown; 2d to Sally Campbell, J. N. Brown.

Best two years old Bull—Lord Alexander, J. N. Brown.

Best Heifer two years old—1st premium to Lady Francis, J. N. Brown; 2d to Florentine Dutchess, J. C. Bone.

Thorough Bred Horses—*Best Stallion, four years old*—1st premium, Young Barnton, Sanger & Jacoby; 2d Glencoe, Peter Roberts.

Best Thorough Bred Mares, four years old—1st premium Fashion, Phil. Warren; 2nd to Boston, J. B. Perkins.

Best Mare, two years old—Delia, Phil. Warren.

Horses of All Work—*Best Stallion of four years old*—1st premium [illegible] 2d Lo[illegible] Princess Clotilda [illegible] Hill, J. Fenstan[illegible] Black Prince, J. Fenstan[illegible]

Roadsters under two years—1st premium to Prince Albert, J. Leonard; 2nd to Prince Albert, J. H. Spears.

Best Mare, four years old—1st premium to Rose Bell, John Ingles; 2nd to Beck, J. D. Smith.

Best Mare, three years old—1st premium to Molly, H. Fitch; 2nd to Lucy, A. Ware.

Best Mare, two years old—1st premium to Miss Jones, John Prunty; 2nd George Day.

Matched Horses—1st premium to J. Stockdale; 2nd to Charles Dunn.

Matched Horses for Light Harness—1st premium to George Chatterton; 2nd to G. Day.

Farm Products—Premium for best beets to J. McConnell; for sweet potatoes to T. L. Scott; for Irish potatoes to J. McConnell; for cabbages to T. L. Scott; for white beans to J. C. Francklin; for Chinese sugar cane to S. Francis. Besides these, T. McCoy exhibited fine timothy seed; S. A. Corneau, marrow plant; J. Nebrook, water melons; T. B. Reed, corn, and J. R. Woods, corn starch—for none of which were any premiums offered.

Flowers and plants.—Best show of pot plants, S. Hood; best vase of flowers, S. Hood; 2d best ditto, J. McConnel; best boquet, M. Doyle; 2d best, E. J. Woods; best floral design, O. L. Kuychner.

Fruits.—Best variety of apples, (22 varieties,) J. R. Woods, of Alton; best variety of peaches, J. Killam; best variety of pears, Col. Chambers; best variety of grapes, Adam Kessler. Mrs. Barnes exhibits some very large pears grafted upon the thorn.

Ham, Bread, &c.—Best corn bread, Mrs. M. Scott, best wheat bread, Mrs. S. Francis; best ham, Mrs. M. Scott; best pound cake, Ann Scott; best fruit cake, Miss Mary Wallace; best jelly cake, Miss Mary Wallace; best silver cake, Miss Mary Wallace; best currant wine, J. Smith; best keg of cider, D. Ridgway.

Preserves, &c.—Best preserves of any kind, Naomi Chambers; best apple preserves, Mrs. S. Francis; best peach preserves, Miss M. Purvines; apple preserves, Mrs. S. Francis; best pickles, P. Scott; best cucumber pickles, Mrs. Antrim Campbell; best Mango pickles, Mrs. Antrim Campbell; best honey, Mrs. Hopkins; best apple butter, P. Scott; best peaches preserved, Mrs. Francis; best jelly of any kind, Mrs. S. Francis.

Needlework.—Best evidence of skill in needlework, Miss Keaner, of Naples; best silk embroidery, Mrs. M. M. VanDeusen; best worsted embroidery, Mrs. T. B. Lee; 2d best, Mrs. Butler; best child's worsted dress, Louisa Perkins; best child's cotton dress, E. Jones; best quilted skirt, S. J. Becroft; best thread work collar, T. B. Lee; best worked handkerchief, Mrs. M. M. VanDeusen; best evidence of skill in needlework, by a girl, Miss H. C. McClernand; child's shirt, Mrs. G. W. Chatterton; best fine shirt, Mrs. VanDeusen; best plain shirt, Mrs. Van Deusen; best silk patchwork quilt, Mrs. Smith; best cotton ditto, Mary Cook; worsted spread, A. D. Pickerell; plain vest, Mary F. Stack; toilet cushion, Mrs. VanDeusen; best specimen of darning, J. J. Becraft; crochet, Mrs. Stockdale.

In the other departments, the books had not, last evening, been returned to the business office, and we were unable to obtain the correct awards. The sheep on exhibition were very fine, and attracted much attention. In merinos, the premiums were divided between J. McConnell and A. B. McConnell; in long and middle wool, we observed that O. W. Price and E. F. Iles had a number of the ribbons. There was a fine display of swine; but we were unable to obtain the names of the successful exhibitors.

The awards in the horse department were not concluded when we left the grounds. There was much excitement and interest exhibited in reference to the various classes, and some fine horsemanship was displayed to the immense crowd that thronged around the show ring.

The appearance on the grounds, during the afternoon, of the fire companies in full dress, with their machines, accompanied with the German Band, added an attractive feature to the exhibition. Merritt's Cornet Band, during the day, also discoursed most excellent music from the judges stand in the centre of the circle.

A Flat Contradiction.—*The Catholic Herald and Visitor* denies the truth of the statement, to the effect that 504 Austrian priests had memorialized the Archbishop of Vienna, in favor of the abolition of the celibacy of priests, &c., and asserts that the whole affair is a "weak invention of the enemy," manufactured at this side of the Atlantic, without a foundation in any European journal.

☞The Indian troubles in Texas have assumed a formidable character. Late advices state that the Northern Camanches, Kioman and a part of the Apaches, numbering in all fourteen Indian tribes, have declared war against that State. According to present indications an army will soon be fully employed in fighting the Indians.

☞No one is admitted to the cable operating room at Trinity Bay, not even the superintendent of the Newfoundland line. An officer of the U. S. coast survey made a pilgrimage to Trinity Bay to witness the work of operating the cable, but Mr. De Santy was inflexible, and the officer was only allowed to peep through the window.

☞The St. Louis *Republican* repeats its silly roorback about Hon. John T. Stuart having declared himself in favor of the reelection of Mr. Douglas. We do not believe it will be able to make any of the old whigs of Illinois swallow so unprobable a story.

Destructive Fire—Freight House of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Destroyed Great Loss of Property.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, the alarm of fire was sounded, and before any assistance could reach the spot, the large wooden freight house of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, located in the northern part of town, was discovered to be wrapt in flames. The building was about 400 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and very combustible. The engines were promptly on the ground, but the fire had attained such headway, that all efforts to extinguish it were unavailing. In less than an hour, the entire structure was a mass of ruins. The amount of freight in the building is not definitely known; but it was very considerable [illegible] estimated to be worth from $80,0[illegible] found near the Lexington road [illegible] six cars [illegible] from Independence, which were likewise burnt. One was loaded with sweet potatoes for the Chicago market, one with way freight for Lincoln, two with gravel and two were empty.

The following are the names of the principal owners of goods destroyed: J. Bunn, 600 bags salt, and lot of iron shutters; McCreary, large lot of stoves; E. Kreigh, do.; D. J. Boynton, ditto; O. M. Sheldon, lot of whisky, F. K. Nicholls, lot of elegant household furniture, including a piano worth $700; R. Lezer, lot of household goods; Wilson & Co., John Williams & Co., lot of grindstones; J. C. Lamb, do; J. G. Hull, lot of queensware; Sutton & Bro., two kitchen ranges, beside a quantity of agricultural implements, consigned to B. F. Fox, C. R. Post, agent, Kogh & Haines and S. Hughes.

There seems to be no doubt but that the building was purposely set on fire. When the flames first broke out, several persons were sitting in the office, and they state that as they rushed out they distinctly observed that the depot was on fire in three different places. Others affirmed that the fire was set in the north end only. The night train had passed up not more than fifteen minutes before the fire was discovered, and appeared then to be safe.

The books of the office were only partially saved. The building was not very valuable, but in the business of the road it was indispensible. The wind was blowing a gale from the northwest and the sparks from the flames were very heavy, and it was at one time feared the fire would extend to some of the adjoining buildings; but fortunately it was prevented from going further.

Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

If wealth and promptness and liberality in the adjustment and payment of losses are the tests by which the merits of an Insurance Company are judged, the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, represented in this city by Jas. L. Hill, stands deservedly and preëminently high. We are informed that its capital of $500,000 is paid up and safely invested. Its officers and stockholders, many of them, are business men. The Peoria Company was chartered in 1841, with a capital of $100,000; but owing to its large increase of business in 1856, its was increased to $500,000, thus placing it, for wealth and responsibility, in the front rank of Insurance Companies, and affording its numerous friends and patrons additional facilities for reliable indemnity against the perils of fire. The large, available capital of the above Company, the standing and position of its officers and stockholders, the promptness and ability it has always exercised in adjusting and paying losses, are a sufficient guaranty that all its contracts will be honorably fulfilled. Parties in want of reliable Insurance are referred to J. L. Hill, Agent for Springfield.

A Pitiful Exhibition of Spleen.

In the *Register* of yesterday we find the following:

Good.—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal* says, The comet, now at a considerable distance from "the dipper," seems to be like old Abe Lincoln in his encounters with Douglas, brighter and brighter every time he makes his appearance. Douglas fails to improve—perhaps from his keeping too near "the dipper." —*Journal.*

A few months ago, Prentice thought that the streets of Louisville never shone with such resplendent glory as they did when the sidewalks and house fronts glistened with human blood, the blood of Germans murdered at noon day for attempting to vote. He thought then that there was no music so sweet as the shriekings of men, women and children burned alive in their own houses, for no other crime than that they were born in foreign lands. Prentice is a fit ally of Abraham Lincoln!—*Chicago Times.*

A falsehood so base as this is too contemptible to be noticed. The *Register* reproduces such slanderous lies from the Chicago *Times*, on the principle of "sour grapes." But a short time ago the *Register*, in copying an article from the Louisville *Journal*, spoke of Mr. Prentice in terms of the most exalted respect. It hailed him as an old Clay Whig of unimpeachable integrity, who retained the confidence of the great Kentuckian to the last and who now spoke as an oracle in reference to the political opinions of Mr. Clay. *Then* the *Register* thought Mr. Prentice was going to support Mr. Douglas; but having discovered its absurd mistake, it now seeks, by copying the lying slanders of the Chicago *Times*, to break the effect of its former complimentary notice. The public see through the petty malignity of this attack upon Mr. Prentice, and duly appreciate it. Old Whigs, who admire the high toned conservatism of the Louisville *Journal*, will not think the less of that old Whig organ or of Mr. Prentice for being "the ally of Abraham Lincoln."

A Significant Fact.

Ben. Bond, one of the Douglas worshipers of southern Illinois (as we learn by the Vincennes *Sun*, Democratic) was over in that city a short time ago and made a speech at a Republican meeting, following Judge Otto, the Republican candidate for Attorney General. So it goes. The Douglasites in this State howl themselves hoarse in denouncing the Republicans for being "Abolitionists, Negro worshipers and amalgamationists," but when they get across the line, where they have no party and the fight is between the Republicans and the National Democracy, they take very naturally to the Republicans and even make speeches in aid of their election. The people of Illinois whose ears are continually assailed by the slanders of these Douglasites against the Republicans, can here see for themselves the utter lack of political honesty in the Douglas crew.

Nebraska Legislature.—This body met on the 21st ult. The Council elected L. L. Bowen President, and S. M. Curran Chief Clerk—both Democrats. The House chose H. P. Bennett, Speaker, and E. G. McNeel Chief Clerk—both Republicans.

Douglas Denounced by his Ever Faithful Democracy of Massachusetts.

In those Northern States [illegible] Democracy can by any po[illegible] they adopt their professions of [illegible] humors of the locality. Thus, in Maine [illegible] are for retaining and enlarging the [illegible] bounties, and in Pennsylvania, for such [illegible] on iron as "will put every furnace in bl[illegible]"

In Massachusetts, where nothing is expected from the people, but where a good deal is both expected and received [illegible] the President, the Democratic professions [illegible] are made to correspond exactly with the views of the White House.

At a mass meeting [illegible] Charlestown on the [illegible] by [illegible] SOMETHING [illegible] appears in [illegible] County [illegible]

"That we, following the footsteps and reverencing the teachings of the fathers of the Democratic church, avow again our religious advocacy of a rigid maintenance of States rights. That the compact upon which this confederacy is founded requires of each State and of each citizen of a State a faithful conformity with every provision of the compact. That it is of bad faith, and traitorous in any State, by its legislative or executive action, to embarrass the execution of laws constitutionally established by the General Government for the protection of the persons or property of the people of all the States. That we do repudiate and condemn the doctrine that it is admitted, that rights written in the Constitution, and affirmed by our highest judicial tribunals, may be nullified by State or Territorial legislation, by their refusal to pass laws protective and defensive of all persons and property. That the rights of citizens of Territories, coming from North or South, involving their property of all descriptions, whether of fabrics of New England and manufacture or the property in negroes, are sacred. And that any suggestion, emanating from any source, affirming that the constitutional rights of the people of a State or Territory can be by "lawful means" obliterated or withheld by nonaction on the part of the law-making power, is based upon a looseness of political morals, a faithlessness to constitutional obligations, repulsive to the sense of the democracy of the Union."

This formal repudiation, in a Northern State, of everything which savors of popular sovereignty, is a striking illustration of the progress of the Democracy under the lead of Douglas and Company towards an entirely pro-slavery construction of the Constitution.

No man has done more than Stephen A. Douglas to bring about such a result. He it was who made slavery national. He it was who caused the Constitution to protect and encourage it everywhere; and to cause Congress to pass laws for its special protection.

And after having done all this, in the hour when he feels the need of Northern support, he turns round and attacks the party by whose aid he has accomplished all this evil, while at the same time he still proclaims his willingness to adhere to this party "under every and all circumstances."

What [illegible] have in all

Society Islands—Annexation.

The San Francisco *Herald* has letters from Mr. Thomas Croft, an American living at the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, detailing some curious proceedings. It seems that the native "governors," (apparently a kind of ruling council of chiefs,) of the islands of Raiatea and Tahaa, about a year ago elected as king of those islands one Tamatoa, a son of Queen Pomare, of Tahiti; that latterly they became dissatisfied with Tamatoa, and shipped him back home; that thereupon the governors, after much cogitation, *decided to offer their islands to the United States;* that they accordingly addressed a letter to our Government to that effect, and sent it off, through the hands of the United States Consul. Thereupon, Mr. Croft says, the English and French residents stirred up a little revolution among the natives, and sundry of the governors were deposed and put in irons, but were presently released and restored to power by a treaty which was concocted by the intervention of the French national brig Hydrographe. The next exploit of the Hydrographe was to seize Mr. Croft and Mr. Joseph Jordan, two Americans there resident, and transport them to Tahiti, where they were set at liberty, and from whence Mr. Croft writes. He says that folks in Tahiti are very much afraid that our Government will accept the offer of the governors, and take possession of Raiatea and Tahaa. The whole story appears to rest on Mr. Croft's authority. To us it looks as if he and Mr. Jordan had "euchred" or *tried* to euchre the natives into a little annexation scheme of their own, and hadn't altogether succeeded. But we shall see.

A Horrible Murder.

A horrible and revolting case of wife murder occurred in St. Louis, on Friday night last. An Irishman named William Mulholl, who worked in a Foundry on Carr street, and who had been in the habit of beating and abusing his wife for years, carried his violence so far as to cause her death on the night in question. The parties had been married five years and had one child.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was the patient drudge of her brutal husband, who was addicted to drinking, and often compelled her to drink with him, until she was intoxicated. She is represented to have been a remarkably fine woman, and in the language of one of the witnesses, "she was the best Irish woman he ever knew." She was twenty-four years of age, and her husband is about the same. He is now in the calaboose, awaiting a formal examination before the Recorder.

The particulars of the case, as elicited by the testimony before the Coroner, and published in the St. Louis papers, are revolting and heart-sickening in the extreme.

Price of Breadstuffs.—The wholesale prices of flour in New York, range all the way from $5,10 per bbl. for superfine State and Western, to $8 for the best family extra brands; wheat ranges from $1,15 for red, to $1,55 per bushel for white, and Western corn from 72 to 76c per bushel.

The prices range from 25 to 75c a bbl. higher on flour than last year, and from 5 to 20c per bushel on wheat, and from 1 to 5 cents advance on corn, but are below the figures for the same date of both 1856 and 1855. The current rates of flour there will not admit of exports to Great Britain, except at a loss (according to last advice) of nearly one dollar per barrel. Advices from England say that there is a considerable supply of "rejected" or damaged American flour at London, which is at present quite unsaleable. The better grades would doubtless sell readily, but the market must advance there considerably, or decline here, to afford any hope of a profit.

J. Bunn's New Banking House.

The customers of the Bank of J. Bunn will henceforth find him in his new banking house, on the southwest corner of Adams and Fifth streets. Although the building has not yet received the finishing stroke, the portion of it designed for the use of the proprietor was formally taken possession of by him on Monday morning, and the ceremony of transferring the books and moneys from the old stand was quickly dispatched.

This building is one of the best of the many elegant structures which adorn the business portion of our city, and in its design and [illegible] reflects great credit upon all who were engaged in its erection. Its dimensions are 40 feet front on Fifth street by 74 feet on Adams street, three stories high, with basement.

The first floor is divided into two apartments, one of which is appropriated to the use of the Bank. It is 14 feet high in the clear, and is very tastefully furnished with the requisite desks and counters, and the floor is paved with Minton's variegated encaustic tiles, supplied by Miller & Coates, New York.

The large iron vault, from the celebrated factory of Hall, Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, stands near the center of the building, and may be regarded as thoroughly fire and thief proof. Its size is about 12 by 7 feet, and it rests upon a foundation of masonry, carried up from the ground and inclosing it on every side, so as to form a complete protection from the casualty of falling walls in case of fire. Within the vault is a superb fire proof safe, from the same establishment, and both vault and safe are furnished with the famous Magic Bank Locks, manufactured by Linus Yale, jr., which are burglar-proof and regarded superior to any now in use.

The second story contains seven rooms, and is likewise 14 feet high in the clear. We understand, that a suite of rooms on this floor have been already taken by Stuart & Edwards, for occupancy as their law offices, and others by William Pearson, who intends opening a piano and music store therein.

The third story is thrown into one large Hall, and is to be occupied by the I. O. O. F. It is 22 feet in highth, with an arched ceiling, and is furnished with the requisite ante-rooms and other appliances for the use of the Order. The roof is covered with slate.

The plan of the building was drawn by L. D. Cleaveland and T. J. Dennis. It is of the modern style, with arched windows and doors, shaded with massive and highly ornamented iron caps. One of the most attractive features is the rounded corner, in which the door is placed. It is the first instance of the kind in the city, and is very much admired. Two windows, each furnished with a single plate of glass, 5 feet by 7, in the east front, are likewise worthy of notice.

Cleaveland & Dennis were the architects, and Dennis & Beam were the builders. The stone and brick work was done by [illegible] the castings [illegible] the plastering and [illegible] by Murray, Winkelmaier & Co. of St. Louis. The south half of the building is the property of George Woods, and is designed, we believe, to be occupied as a queensware store.

It may be proper to state in this connection, that the wholesale grocery establishment is still in full blast, under the charge of John W. Bunn, who will be glad to welcome all the friends of the house at the old stand.

Methodist Protestant Church;

The Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church convened Sept. 22d at Liberty Chapel, Morgan county, Ill., and after a very harmonious session adjourned the 28th ult. The following are the appointments of the ministers:

President, J P Johnson.
Quincy Station, G Redding.
Mississippi Circuit, J L Means.
Marcelline " W T Tipton.
Pittsfield " Supt. to be supplied; J D Dickson ass't.
Kingston " A Y Davis.
Coopertown } Rushville } " W H Collins
Camden " G J Clevinger.
Illinois " Joel Dalby, Jr.
Bath " Wm. Powel, J Biddlecome.
Winchester " E G Leo.
Carrollton " A Redman, J M Dally.
Greenville " W W Williams.
Sullivan " E Mattox, E Kennedy.
Blinton " T Fickline.
Waynesville " W H Robertson.
Springfield " J L Barton.
Scottsville " G W Stephens.
Shelbyville Mission, Supt to be supplied, D W Johnson ast.
Decatur " W H Jordan.
Urbana " Supt to be supplied, J W Gideon, ass't.
Bloomington " John Paulk.
In the hands of the President, T Antrobus and John Alsop
Deceased, D E Hughes.

The Congressional Election—The Books made up.

The canvass for members of Congress is now progressing with unprecedented activity in all the districts of this State. The fight presents a triangular aspect, the books being made up as follows:

DIST. REPUBLICAN.	DOUGLASITE	NAT. DEMOCRATIC
1st—E B. Washburne*	H Bright	R H Jackson
2d—J F Farnsworth*	T Dyer	B F Blackburn,
3d—O Lovejoy*	G W Armstrong	D Lelloy
4th—W Kellogg*	J W Davidson	J Gale
5th—J Grimshaw	I N Morris*	J O Davis
6th—J H Matheny(Ind W)	T L Harris*	J L McConnell
7th—R J Oglesby	J C Robinson	Dr S. G. Baldwin
8th—J Baker	P B Fouke	T M Hope
9th—D L Phillips	J A Logan	

Those marked with (*) are candidates for reelection. The Nationals have not yet made any nomination in the Ninth Congressional District and will probably support that made by the Douglas worshippers, John A. Logan still professing veneration and affection for Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

Beneficial Results of Advertising.—We understand, through the agent of the Pensylvania Railroad, that the receipts of that company at the agency in New York have increased eighty-six per cent. since the company commenced advertising in the New England papers, in April, 1857. The advantages of advertising can never be appreciated in theory; the practical results are the convincing arguments in favor of the system. New York owes her unparalleled success in a great measure to the liberality of her merchants, not only in advertising, but in circulating New York papers containing their advertisements all over the country.

Swapping Wives.—The Danville *Transcript* says: A friend informs us that an occurrence in Patrick county came to his knowledge a few days since, which we consider decided rich.—Two of the citizens of that go-a-head State, having about half a dozen children, concluded to make a swap of an unheard character. One proposed to exchange wives, but the other thinking his wife was the most likely woman, said he must have something to boot. It was finally agreed that the one should give the other two and a half bushels of potatoes, and the swap was made. This, we doubt not, is a fact, to which our readers can furnish vouchers.

The Crystal Palace Destroyed by Fire.

A dispatch from New York states that on the afternoon of the 5th inst., the Crystal Palace was entirely destroyed by fire. The fair of the American Institute was being held in it at the time.

A large amount of property was destroyed, consisting of mechanical and agricultural implements, melodeons, pianos, steam engines, and other kinds of goods that were on exhibition. The fire broke out in the lumber room, which was filled with empty boxes and a large quantity of old lumber. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. When first discovered the palace engine was brought out, but the hose was so full of holes that it was useless. The flames spread with astonishing rapidity, creating intense excitement among the visitors, who were estimated at 2,000. It is feared that many are killed. One dead body has been taken out.

The heat was intense and the firemen's services were of no avail. The whole building is in ruins, and very little of its contents saved. Two only of the many fire engines on exhibition were got out uninjured. The building was crowded with articles on exhibition of every possible description. It is impossible to estimate the loss with any degree of accuracy. The building itself is estimated at $150,000. The contents must have been worth double that sum.

The New City Cemetery.—The editor of the *Register* paid a visit on Wednesday to the new City Cemetery situated a mile and a half north of the State House, and expresses himself highly surprised and gratified at the improvements which have been made by Mr. Willis, the Sexton residing upon and having charge of the grounds. He says "those who have not visited the place within a month, would scarcely recognize it now. The change is ascribable to the excellent taste, enlightened experience and untiring industry of Mr. Willis. He was for fifteen years employed in the best cemeteries in several of the large eastern cities, among which is the famous Greenwood on Long Island. He has unquestionably, in laying out these new grounds, rendered a service which entitles him to the highest credit.

"The cemetery embraces twenty-eight acres broken into hills and vales of the most picturesque description. We venture to say that the natural beauty of the place is not surpassed by any spot in the State, or any cemetery in this country. Its topography very much resembles Mount Auburn. The west side sloping towards Spring Creek, resembles the noted Georgetown cemetery. It is checkered with spacious carriage ways forming very pleasant drives. The bluffs and mounds may be, and will one day be, traced in the most beautiful style.

"Those of our citizens who have not seen the place have a great pleasure in reserve. They [illegible] to such a degree that it affords the most pleasant ride of any leading from the city. The grounds are entered through a wide gate near the residence of Mr. Willis, who takes the greatest pains to attend visitors through the avenues.

"We understand that a sale of lots will take place in a few days. Those desiring lots should familiarize themselves with the grounds in order to choose intelligently. Many of our citizens are ignorant of the existence of any such cemetery. To such we say go and see it, and our word for it you will be grateful for our suggestion."

The Atlantic Cable.—The suspense attending the continued interruption of communication through the Atlantic Cable, is becoming really painful. A month has now elapsed since the cessation of communication, and the apprehension is gaining on the public mind that the great work will yet prove a failure. Whether there is a break in the cable, or whether the interruption is caused by some unknown law of electricity, in deep ocean, is a question yet to be definitely settled, though the opinion of the electricans appears to be that the former is the difficulty.

Though hoping for a successful resumption of operations, still we are fearful that the trouble is more serious than is generally supposed, and that some radical defect exists in the cable or in the *modus operandi* of the electricans.

☞The St. Louis *Republican* informs us that Longfellow's Hiawatha has been set to music by Emile Karst, of St. Louis, and is now sung at the hall of the Mercantile Library Association, in that city, by a troupe comprising a leading soprano, contralto, tenor and baritone. The accompaniment is in part orchestral, and part upon the piano. It is considered a great and striking novelty.

Yale College.—The number of students in Yale College is now 555, of whom 455 are connected with the Academical and with the Professional Departments. There is an increase of eight in the former, and a decrease of 18 in the latter from last year. In the Academical department, there are thirty-five students from the Southern States. The number of professors and teachers is forty-two.

☞About the middle of August, Lieutenant Jesse K. Allen, 9th Infantry, was killed in the Yakima country, near Fort Simcoe, Oregon, in a night attack on an Indian camp, in which, however, his party of fifteen men were successful, capturing twenty-one men and a large number of women and children, horses and cattle. Lieut. Allen was a native of Tennessee, but was appointed to West Point from Illinois, and graduated in 1855. He is spoken of as an able and courageous young officer.

A Fatal Duel.—A bloody duel took place recently near Memphis, Tennessee, between Mr. Waters, of Virginia, and Dr. J. E. Nagle. They fired two rounds with pistols, both being wounded at each fire. They then, by agreement, resorted to revolvers and continued the fight. Mr. Waters was riddled at every shot, and it is said died the next night. Dr. Nagle was so badly wounded that his recovery is thought impossible.

Jail Delivery at Ottawa.—Five prisoners confined in the LaSalle county jail, effected their escape on Tuesday afternoon of last week, by picking the jail lock. Pursuit was immediately made, and three of them re-captured.—The other two, named David Corbat, confined on a charge of counterfeiting, and Thomas Flauker, for larceny, made good their escape. The Sheriff offers $75 for the return of the fugitives.

Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Nova Scotia.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The steamship Nova Scotia from Liverpool, on Wednesday 22d ult., arrived here this morning.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York reached Liverpool on the 18th.

The steamship Anglo Saxon from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st.

The steamship Ariel run aground when approaching Southampton, but got off with but moderate damage.

The main feature of the Nova Scotia's accounts are covered by the advices by the Hammonia at New York, but there are twenty four hours later news.

Official reports by electrician Barly, [illegible] that there is still some chance of the Atlantic Cable working.

Political intelligence unimportant.

London, Sept. 22.—The *Times* correspondence article reports funds inactive yesterday, but improved 1⅛. The *Daily News* says, a slight stimulus was given by the continued influx of gold.

The banks had received nearly half a million pounds in specie since the date of its last report.

London papers published the report of Mr. Barly, electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., on the present state of the cable. His experiments shows that the cable has not broken. Signals are still received from Newfoundland. He speaks of another and more distant fault the location of which he cannot state without going to Newfoundland.

Liverpool Market.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote flour very dull and state that holders would accept a reduction to effect sales. 20s @21s Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s@22s Ohio, 22s 6d@25s. Wheat had a declining tendency, red western 5s 4d@5s 5d, white western 6s 3d@6s 6d, white southern 7s@7s 6d. Corn dull, white 35s, yellow 34s. Spence & Co. quote beef dull, pork quiet.

FROM HAVANA.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MAGAZINE.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

New Orleans, October 6.

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived bringing dates from Havana to the 3d inst.

A terrible disaster occurred in the city on the 29th ult. From some unknown cause a large magazine containing an immense quantity of powder, shells and rockets, was exploded, shaking the whole city and causing great loss of life.

Twenty-eight persons were killed and one hundred and five wounded. Many others are supposed to be beneath the ruins of the buildings demolished by the explosion.

Nineteen new sugar houses were destroyed, the gas works were damaged and rendered useless, involving the whole city in darkness. Many other buildings were shattered, and the police and troops are guarding the buildings in danger of falling.

Concha, the Lieutenant General, was the first official on the ground, and rendered all the aid in his power to the unfortunate sufferers. The investigation, as to the cause of the disaster, had been fruitless, [illegible] the magazine, or its vicinity, escaping from the [illegible]

Sugars had declined a trifle. The stock in port was 125,000 boxes.

It is Openly Avowed.

The doctrine which we have long charged the Democratic party with entertaining, that the Constitution of the United States legalizes slavery in every State of the Union in spite of State Constitutions or laws to the contrary, was deliberately [illegible] According to [illegible]'s report of the speech:

"The right of owners to take slaves into Territories was defended on the ground that the Constitution guarantees the right of property WHEREVER IT PREVAILS; but the right of the Territorial or State Governments to prohibit the profitable use of slave labor was also defended on the ground that mere ownership did not necessarily include the right to use property contrary to law, and that a local Legislature could practically exclude slavery.

"The leading proposition advanced by Dr. Roe was, that the influence of the Constitution was precisely the same in the States as in the Territories; and that in both it guaranteed the right of ownership of slave property, the reclamation of fugitives and three fifths representation—no less and no more. This was the clue to a just understanding of the whole subject."

This is the very thing we have been charging upon the Democracy for years, and which they have all along been denying with an air of injured and indignant innocence which would have been quite touching if we had not known all the time what sham it was.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

Douglas Questioned.

Senator Douglas, it seems, cannot bear to be pressed home upon the subject of his late declarations in regard to slavery in the Territories. It annoys him dreadfully. His different positions, all maintained with equal violence, are irreconcilable, and so his policy is to get furious at even the most courteous interrogatories.

At Pontiac a few days ago the Senator, to make a show of boldness, actually solicited questions from the audience, declaring his readiness to answer one and all. Thereupon a gentleman stepped upon the platform and propounded the following:

"If a person holds a slave in a Territory by virtue of the Constitution of the United States in which there are "police regulations" enforcing his right to hold such property, and that slave goes into a free State, can he be recovered as a fugitive slave, under the provisions of the fugitive slave law?"

This question certainly seems to have been civil and proper enough, but Douglas, approaching his questioner with upraised hand and flashing eyes, shaking his shaggy locks, and trembling with rage, poured forth on him a volley of billingsgate of the fiercest description. Of course the asker of that question didn't much like to ask any more, but another person, whose nerves were in good condition, leaped upon the platform and popped this at the Senator:

"Would not the spirit of the Dred Scott decision annul all the acts of the Territorial Legislature in case they enacted laws "unfriendly to the holding of slaves in a Territory, while a Territory?"

Most assuredly there was nothing in that plain and courteous question which should have excited in the slightest degree the wrath of a speaker who had directly invited questions, yet Douglas fairly raved, declared that *no gentleman* would ask such a question, and declined to be interrogated further. He must be in a bad way.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞Maj. M. Mobley, banker of Dubuque, who suspended last fall, and afterwards resumed, has again suspended business. He now intends to close up his banking house entirely, pay his debts, and seek some other business. He says if the business men of Dubuque had seconded his efforts after he had resumed, he should not be obliged to make this announcement.

Fire at Sterling.—We learn from the *Republican and Gazette*, of Sterling, Whiteside county, that the "Pennsylvania House," a large three story frame building, owned by Mr. Seip, and occupied by Mr. Wm. Becker, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Mr. Seip's loss is about $1,500—insured $500. Mr. Becker's loss in furniture is $2,000—insured for $1,000.

☞The New York *Commercial*, the old Whig organ, which supported Fillmore two years ago, has come out in favor of the Republican ticket.

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THE JOURNAL.

SPRINGFIELD:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1858.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
COL. JAMES MILLER, of McLean County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
PROF. N. BATEMAN, of Morgan County.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—6TH DISTRICT:
JAMES H. MATHENY, of Sangamon Co.

SANGAMON COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:
JAMES N. BROWN.
JOHN COOK.

FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN W. SMITH.

FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM PERCE.

MR. LINCOLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Lincoln will address the people at the following times and places:

Quincy, Adams	do	Oct.	13
Alton, Madison	do	"	15
Lincoln, Logan	do	"	16
Naples, Morgan	do	"	18
Mount Sterling, Brown	do	"	19
Rushville, Schuyler	do	"	20
Carthage, Hancock	do	"	22
Macomb, McDonough	do	"	25
Vermont, Fulton	do	"	27
Petersburg, Menard	do	"	29

[illegible]UMBULL'S APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible] Trumbull will address the people at the following times and places:

Charleston, Monday	Oct.	18
Paris, Tuesday	"	19
Marshall, Thursday	"	21
Majority Point, Saturday	"	23

Political Discussion.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas will address the people, in joint debate, at the following places and times:

Quincy, Adams county	October 13
Alton, Madison county	October 15

Public Discussions.

The Candidates for Representatives will meet for joint discussion at the following places to wit:

Williamsville	Oct. 13th,	1 o'clock,	P. M.
Dawson	" 14th,	"	"
Mechanicsburg	" 15th,	"	"
Rochester	" 16th,	"	"
Crig White's Meeting House	" 21st,	"	"
Auburn	" 22d	"	"
Loami	" 23d	11 "	A. M.
Pleasant Plains	" 27th,	1 "	P. M.
Springfield	" 30th,	"	"

COUNTY MEETINGS.

There will be public speaking at the following places on the days herein specified, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Loami, at Lebanon	Monday,	" 11
Buffalo Hart, Chapel	Wednesday,	" 13
Chatham	Thursday,	" 14
Salisbury	Friday,	" 15
Prairie Creek, Gardner's School House	Monday,	" 18
Cotton Hill, Brook's School House	Wednesday,	" 20
Richland, at Pleasant Plains	Friday,	" 22
Lower Lick Creek, Renshaw's School House,	Monday,	" 25
Mechanicsburg	Tuesday,	" 26
Rochester	Wednesday,	" 27
Williamsville	Thursday,	" 28
Berlin	Friday,	" 29

Whigs, Americans, Republicans and Democrats, are respectfully invited to attend.

Addresses may be expected from some of the following speakers viz: James H. Matheny, Wm. H. Herndon, James C. Conkling, S. M. Cullom, O. C. Brown, J. D. Ball, C. S. Zane, and others.

County Meetings.

The times of holding the "County Meetings" in the several precincts in this county is changed, by request, from "2 o'clock, P. M." to 7 o'clock, P. M. The public will "take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

The Galesburg Debate.

There seems to be but one opinion everywhere in reference to the joint debates which are now going on between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas—and that is that Mr. Douglas conclusively shows himself to be altogether the inferior to Mr. Lincoln in all the essentials of an able, logical and hightoned debater. Mr. Douglas entered upon the discussion with a grand flourish of trumpets from his followers, and rom the name he has managed to acquire, they [illegible] but what is the [illegible] mortification to see him badly w[illegible]t every encounter he undertakes with "Old Abe." So far from being an equal to Mr. Lincoln, he shows himself to be a perfect pigmy in comparison with him.

The Chicago Press and Tribune in publishing the Galesburg debate, most truthfully remarks in reference to it that "Mr. Douglas displays more painfully than ever before his utter incapacity for a prolonged and arduous fight. The poverty of his cause and the barrenness of his arguments were brought to light early in the contest; but no one supposed—not even Mr. Douglas' bitterest enemy—that, with his fertility of invention and his audacity of assertion, he would go from end to end of this great State, and mortify his friends and gladden his enemies by daily repeating the stale harangue with which he set out. To change the figure, he is a school boy speaking his piece; a ranting player, mouthing well known verse, here to day and there to-morrow; a jester in the circus, who makes, under all circumstances, the same mock harangues, and repeats the same doleful jests. We confess our disappointment, and at the time express our regret, that Mr. Lincoln is matched with one whose efforts do not bring into full play our candidate's powers.

The late debate at Galesburgh is sufficient proof of this. In it, Mr. Douglas gives new evidence of the narrowness of his intellectual range, of the shallowness of his cause, and the poverty of his defenses; while Lincoln, in bold and grateful contrast, displays such copiousness of fact and illustration, such power of logic, and such a triumphant cause, that we regret that he has an opponent who is no more than an infant in his hands."

Exactly So.

A few days ago the St. Louis *Republican* came out in a thundering leader addressed "to the Whigs of Illinois," announcing among other falsehoods that "the Hon. John T. Stuart of Springfield, had emerged from his retreat and declared himself in favor of Douglas." On the authority of Mr. Stuart's own declarations we flatly contradict this statement. The *Register*, which copied the article of the *Republican*, also in its issue of yesterday, substantially admits that our contradiction is correct and that Mr. Stuart will not support Mr. Douglas. Putting the best face possible on the unfortunate falsehood of the *Republican*, it says now that Mr. Stuart "is unwilling to take any part in the Senatorial struggle and shall not vote for Representatives to the Legislature." The *Republican*, which is unwilling to take our testimony in contradiction of its reckless assertion, we trust will be satisfied with that of the *Register*.

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—We are pleased to learn that the association of young men are making arrangements for another series of entertaining lectures the coming season. The corresponding Secretary has already written to several distinguished gentlemen, among them Hon. Edward Everett, Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., and Park Benjamen. A reply has been received from Mr. Prentice, in which he expresses his pleased acceptance of the invitation. He will be here in November, and his subject will soon be announced.

Mr. Everett, in view of the large crowd that will be in our city during the session of the Legislature, has been invited to deliver his discourse upon Washington.

We are assured the utmost care will be taken this season to obtain lecturers of the highest character.

☞A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* met ex-President Van Buren the other day on his way to the fair at Syracuse, looking a hale and hearty as thirty years since.

Henry Clay on the Declaration of Independence—Position of Mr. Lincoln.

The principal stock in trade of Douglas and his satellites consists now-a-days in denunciations of the glorious old Declaration of Independence. Each one of them in his turn tries which can treat it with the greatest contempt; and their chief card against Mr. Lincoln is that he is a believer in that ancient and venerated instrument, to which our forefathers "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors." This war upon the Declaration of Independence commenced with Petit of Indiana, who declared that "it was *a self evident lie.*" Douglas, aping that "dirty dog" as Mr. Benton once characterized Petit, but using language a little more polite, in his political harangues says that old Declaration "*is false;*" and ten-cent Douglas orators travel over the State, yelping in answer to Petit and Douglas, "that's so," and charge that Mr. Lincoln, because he venerates that noble platform of the fathers of the Revolution, is "an abolitionist and an amalgamationist." What say the people of Illinois to such argumentation? What said the great Henry Clay, when he was upon earth, to such charges?

In 1842, a time when the entire Democratic party was howling at him for being "an Abolitionist," Henry Clay paid a visit to some of his old friends in Indiana; and while passing through that State he was presented with a petition by one Mendenhall, requesting him to liberate his slaves. The petition had been numerously signed by Democrats, and was intended as a trap to embarrass him and "catch gudeons." Mr. Clay in response to it, and speaking to facts outside of Indiana, said:

"In other quarters of the Union, Democrats claim to be the exclusive champions of Southern interests—the only safe defenders of the rights in slave property, AND UNJUSTLY ACCUSE US WHIGS WITH ABOLITION DESIGNS wholly incompatible with its security."

This insane cry of "abolitionism," which was in those days, made against the old Whig party, by the piebald and unscrupulous Democracy, is the same cry in every respect, which is now uttered against the Republicans, and just as falsely. Douglas and his troupe-hounded on by such sheets as the *Register*, yelled themselves hoarse in charging Mr. Clay with "abolition designs" and thus defeated his election to the Presidency. The success which their misrepresentation of Mr. Clay met with has prompted them to continue their stereotyped falsehoods. They have ever since kept them up, and are now seeking to defeat Mr. Lincoln by the same tactics.

But Mr. Clay while eloquently and justly denouncing "abilitionism" could not be intimidated from what he conceived to be "right," by the unscrupulous pack who followed him down to his grave. The great Henry Clay *did* believe in the truths of the Declaration of Independence of 1776 and was not afraid to avow that belief. In reply to the same Mr. Mendenhall, the noble Kentuckian boldly uttered these words:

"And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves under my care in Kentucky. It is a *general* declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American Colonies, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. Now as an *abstract* principle THERE IS NO DOUBT OF THE TRUTH OF THAT DECLARATION; and *it is desirable* in the original construction of society and *in organized* societies TO KEEP IT IN VIEW AS A GREAT FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE. But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist or ever shall be formed, was or can the equality asserted among the members of the human race be practically enforced and carried out. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane, culprits, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of another portion of the com-

Mr. Clay here occupied the same position, which is now occupied by Mr. Lincoln. In his speeches, Mr. Lincoln says the same thing—no more—no less. Mr. Clay and Mr. Lincoln and all men who are not insensible to the truths of history and reason, know that perfect equality is practically impossible and never can be reached or attained in any state of society; yet as a maxim of fundamental justice, they hold that the Declaration of Independence is eternally true in the abstract. In order that our readers may see for themselves what are Mr. Lincoln's sentiments on the subject of Negro equality, we reproduce the following extract from his speech at Charleston on the 18th of September:

> While I was at the hotel to-day an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favor of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. [Great laughter.] While I had not proposed to myself on this occasion to say much on that subject, yet as the question was asked me, I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races, [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people, and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior. I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say, upon this occasion, I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the black should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. [Cheers and laughter.] My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fiftieth year, and I certainly never had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child who was in favor of producing a perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be entirely satisfied of its correctness—and that is the case of Judge Douglas' old friend, Richard M. Johnson. [Laughter and cheers.] I will also add to the few remarks I have made, (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject,) that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would marry negroes if there was no law to keep them from it, (laughter) but as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them from it, (roars of laughter) I give him the most solemn pledge that I will, to the very last, stand by the law of this state, which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes. (Continued laughter and applause.) I will add one further word, which is this, that I do not understand there is any place where an alteration of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be changed except in the State Legislature—not in the Congress of the United States—and as I do not really apprehend the approach of any such myself, and as Judge Douglas seems to be in constant horror that some such danger is rapidly approaching, *I propose as the best means to prevent it, that the Judge be kept at home and placed in the State Legislature to fight the measure.* (Uproarious laughter and applause.)
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> Judge Douglas has said to you that he has not been able to get me an answer to the question whether I am in favor of negro-citizenship. So far as I know, the Judge never asked me the question before. (Applause.) He shall have no occasion to ever ask it again, for I tell him very frankly that I am not in favor of negro citizenship. (Renewed applause.) This furnishes me an occasion for saying a few words upon the subject. I mentioned in a certain speech of mine which has been printed, that the Supreme Court had decided that a negro could not possibly be made a citizen, and without saying what was my ground of complaint in regard to that, or whether I had any ground of complaint, Judge Douglas has from that thing manufactured nearly every thing that he ever says about my disposition to produce an equality between the negroes and white people. (Laughter and applause.) If any one will read my speech, he will find I mentioned that as one of the points decided in the course of the Supreme Court opinions but I did not state what objection I had to it. But Judge Douglas tells the people what my objection was when I did not tell them myself. (Loud applause and laughter.) Now my opinion is that the different states have the power to make a negro a citizen under the Constitution of the United States if they choose. The Dred Scott decision decides that they have not the power. If the State of Illinois had the power I should be opposed to the exercise of it. (Cries of "good, good," and applause.)

Mr. Lincoln's sentiments, it will be seen, are clear and unmistakable. He renders it impossible for any one to misunderstand him. The juggling efforts of the Douglas worshippers to fix the stigma of "abolitionism and negro equality" upon Mr. Lincoln are exactly of a piece with the old cry of the same kind with which they assailed Mr. Clay during his whole life time. As in the days of that great Whig statesman they "unjustly accused the Whigs of abolition designs," so now they are trying the same game in regard to Mr. Lincoln. Not content with spitting upon the great truths of the Declaration of Independence, they stoop to the further infamy of assailing all those who do believe in that old instrument and charge them for that reason with being in favor o "nigger equality." Mr. Lincoln boldly declares that he "is not, nor ever has been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races" and that he "is not now, nor ever has been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes," or in favor of any of the other absurd projects which the Democracy in their insane frenzy are now charging upon him. Like Mr. Clay he believes "there is a physical difference between the two races which will forever forbid them living together on terms of social and political equality."

We ask the people of Illinois, whose ears are constantly assailed by the pettifogging falsehoods and unscrupulous misrepresentation of the Douglas crew, to read for themselves the above extract from Mr. Lincoln's great Charleston speech. Let them compare it with the sentiments uttered by Mr. Clay in his address to Mr. Mendenhall—let them compare it with their own ideas of truth and right—and we are sure they will no longer be misled or influenced by the bawling, babbling nonsense of Douglas politicians, who now, as in the days of Mr. Clay, are using the same insane cry against Mr. Lincoln that they did against the great Kentuckian. Be not deceived by the tactics, which in their desperation they are now using to humbug honest people and thus secure the reëlection of Mr. Douglas.

Conference of German Societies in New York.

Delegates from different German societies in half a dozen States of the Union, met in New York on Friday last, to take measures for making public the ill-treatment received by German emigrants, on ship board and after their arrival in this country, with a view to inducing Congress to pass a law immediately for their protection.

The meeting was large and respectable, both as to the ability and social position of those who composed it. Mr. Jellinghaus, a member of the Greenwich Street Benevolent Society—an institution of seventy years standing—submitted the following propositions as the basis of the Conference's action:

1. To publish a treatise in which an impartial description of the different countries of the United States is given, with full particulars in geological, physical, agricultural and other respects; thus enabling the emigrant to learn where to settle best, according to his propensities.

2. To work for the suppression of all booking offices in Europe for the interior of America.

3. To sign a petition to Congress asking several new shipping regulations, amongst which we only enumerate:

(*a*.) Complete separation of females and males on board the ships, married couples naturally excepted.

(*b*.) No other surgeons shall be engaged on board but those who have passed their examinations and produce diplomas for having taken high degrees.

(*c*.) The owners and captains of vessels have to guarantee the safe delivery of luggage, and remain responsible in case of loss toward the passengers.

Some debate followed with regard to the first proposition, and the Conference finally adopted the following:

Resolved, That we invite all German societies and other corporations to furnish the New York Board of the German Society quarterly with such information as might be useful for the emigrants at their landing at the different Eastern ports of the United States.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with regard to the recommendation in the second proposition, after discussion:

Resolved—1. To publish in the newspapers throughout the whole country, as well as in Europe, warnings against buying tickets for the interior of the United States.

2. To confer with the different American Railroad Companies for the suppression of all booking places in Europe.

3. To ask the intervention of the Executive power at Washington for the purpose of inducing the foreign Consuls and Ambassadors to exert themselves in favor of the suppression of [illegible] partly Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., &c.)

The reforms here recommended are proper in themselves; and may, we hope, secure that attention from Congress which their importance demands.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The Grand Lodge which assembled in this city on Tuesday last was an imposing body of men, and probably embraced as much intelligence as any body of like number that was ever assembled in this city. It was graced by the presence of several fine scholars, clergymen and jurists, and also several Past Grand Masters, and distinguished Masons.

The number of Chartered Lodges in the State is 243, of which 198 were represented by about 300 of their officers.

The revenue collected from all sources exceeded $7,000.

On Wednesday last the Grand Lodge elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Ira A. W. Buck, Aurora	Grand Master.
F. M. Blair, Paris	Dep. Grand Master.
A. J. Kuykendall, Vienna	Sr. Grand Warden.
Silas C. Toler, Jonesboro	Jr. Grand Warden.
Wm. McMurtry, Henderson	Gr. Treasurer.
H. G. Reynolds, Springfield	Gr. Secretary.
Rev. L. P. Clover, Springfield	Gr. Chaplain.
Abraham Jonas, Quincy	Gr. Orator.
B. F. Barry, Alton	Dep. Gr. Secretary.
C. A. Roberts, Pekin	Sen. Gr. Deacon.
Wm. Watson, Belleville	Jun. Gr. Deacon.
C. C. Stimpson, Carthage	Gr. Pursuivant.
Geo. E. McGregor, Joliet	Gr. Marshall.
O. N. Stafford, Springfield	Gr. Steward.
D. G. Burr, Paris	Gr. Steward.
Lewis Keyon, Peoria	Gr. Sword Bearer.
P. A. Dorwin, Springfield	Gr. Standard Bearer.
H. G. Reynolds, Springfield	Mas. Historian.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED FOR THE YEAR,

On Foreign Correspondence.—Wm. Lavely of Springfield, B. Rice of Macomb, and L. P. Cheney Chicago.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.—W. C. Hobbs of Bloomington, Levi Lusk, of Sylva, J. H. Hibbard of Alton, Harrison Dills, of Quincy, J. R. Samuel of Carrollton, P. A. Hoyne of Chicago and A. W. Blakesley of Quincy.

On the Library.—Wm. Lavely, C. W. Matheny, H. G. Reynolds.

To prepare and report a plan for building a Masonic Temple.—James H. Hibbard of Alton, C. W. Matheny of Springfield, on the part of the Grand Chapter, and Harrison Dills of Quincy, Jesse K. Dubois of Springfield, and N. D. Elwood of Joliet.

To Memorialize the Officers of the Several Railroads.—N. D. Elwood of Joliet, and T. J. Buford of Rock Island, on the part of the Grand Chapter, Jas. E. Dalliba of Chicago, and W. H. Hawkins of Aurora.—Three more yet to be added.

The six first officers above named were appointed delegates to a National Masonic Convention at Chicago, next September.

The Grand Officers were installed on Thursday by P. G. Master Hobbs, of Bloomington, assisted by Gr. Master Dills as Deputy.

The Grand Lodge adjourned on Thursday night after a session of three days.

Apprehensions of the Register.

The *Register* is very uneasy in regard to Mr. Lincoln. In its issue of yesterday, it candidly admits that Mr. Lincoln is opposed to negro equality, abolitionism, and all the isms; and apprehends on this account that he will fail to secure the vote of the Republicans in the northern part of the States. It agrees that he is too conservative to meet their views.

Another source of anxiety on the part of the *Register* is that Mr. Lincoln will after all be cheated out of the Senatorship by some other "Black Republican." This is at least a candid admission of the part of that sheet that Mr. Douglas no longer stands any chance. The *Register* intimates that Mr. Judd is figuring for the United States Senate, and is now manœuvering against Mr. Lincoln. A few months ago the Douglasites sung similar charges about "Long John;" and only a week ago the *Register* published a full account of a "Black Republican conspiracy" to elect even Judge Breese to Mr. Douglas' place.

All these stories are so silly that they are not worth a moments attention. They are weak inventions of the enemy, who have lost all hope of success for their own candidate, and now affect to be all a tremor, lest after all Mr. Lincoln will be cheated out of the succession. The *Register* need not further frighten itself over such inventions, as certainly it will not succeed in frightening anybody else.

[illegible]ago Journal.

The Fifth Jo[illegible]ebate between Lincoln and Douglas.

GALESBURG, Oct 5, 1858.

The [illegible] between the champion of bogus "[illegible]vereignty" and Mr. Lincoln, his formid[illegible] Labor opponent, took place here this [illegible]oon, in the presence of enthusiastic thous[illegible]. It is estimated that there were not les[illegible] 10,000 people present and after a dilige[illegible]lation among the crowd we came to the [illegible]sion that at least two thirds of the [illegible]ltitude of voters were Lincoln men.

Eleven car lo[illegible]ople came on the Chica[illegible] go train, an[illegible]r directions large delegations a[illegible] the day, with flags, banners and [illegible]ces, nearly all of which were for Lin[illegible].

Unfortunate[illegible]y large excursion train from Peoria, co[illegible] of twenty-two cars, all filled with peopl[illegible] who were coming to the debate, [illegible] accident on the Peoria and Oquawk[illegible]d was delayed so that it did not ar[illegible] o'clock, just as the debate was cl[illegible]t was a sore disappointment.

Lincoln complete[illegible] used up the Little Giant. The Lincoln me[illegible] are full of enthusiasm, and feel that our [illegible] champion of Freedom, Free Soil and F[illegible] Labor has achieved one more great and te[illegible] triumph over the shifting, time serving[illegible] Slavery-worshiping Douglas.

The town was [illegible] of banners, flags, mottoes, music, and "hu[illegible]ahs for Lincoln." It was a great day for th[illegible] Republicans of the Fourth District, and [illegible]an be no doubt now, if there was t[illegible] doubt before, that the free and [illegible] voters of this district will roll up [illegible] overwhelm every- [illegible] for the Republi[illegible] be perceived; n[illegible] all the [illegible] for Lincoln, and the watch [illegible] is "hurrah for Lincoln!" I don't know wh[illegible] has become of the Douglasites who were he[illegible] to-day. They crept slyly and crest-fallen [illegible] of sight as soon as the debate was clos[illegible].

Yours in [illegible] good cause, W.

The Great L[illegible]suit—The Illinois Central R. R. Tri[illegible]phant—Verdict for the defendants.

The proceedings in the suit of George C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court in this city, concluded yesterday.

The case is one from which the outset has attracted much attention in this community, and in commercial circles throughout the country both from the magnitude of the value of the property in controversy, variously estimated at from one and a half to two millions of dollars, comprising almost the entire depot grounds of the company on the lake shore at the mouth of the river,—and also for the singular nature of the plaintiff's claim based on a slumbering and as was generally believed extinct title to a sandbar or spit of land which by the opening of the straight channel of the river, some twenty-five years since, was thrown from the North into the South Division, and within a very few years after extinguished by the action of the waters of the lake. It was understood, and indeed in evidence that the sum of *eight dollars* purchased the right and title of the plaintiff and those embarked with him in this adventurous crusade.

The arguments of counsel terminated yesterday, and the jury, after being charged by Judge Drummond, retired about half past four o'clock and having been out several hours came in last evening with a verdict for the defendants.

The verdict accords with the general expectation of our public. Few will complain outside the number of the co-adventurors with the plaintiff.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

Republicanism in Christian County.

A meeting of the Republicans of the town of Pana and vicinity, was held pursuant to notice, at Union Hall, Oct 2, 1858, at 1 o'clock p. m.

M. M'Coy was called to the chair, and H. T. O'Farrell chose secretary.

The chairman being called on to state the object of the meeting, did so in a brief synopsis of a plan for efficient organization.

On motion of F. C. Edwards, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the party, and [illegible] the committee, viz: B. Smith, J. E. Southwick, F. C. Edwards, J. B Blackburn and James Simpson. They reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe in the Republican doctrine that freedom is national—slavery local.

Resolved, That we view the principles of the party as conservative in character; just to all the states—South as well as North and the true position by which to sustain our glorious Union.

Resolved, That while we are inflexibly hostile to the introduction of slavery into our Territories, we wish to be distinctly understood that we do not in anywise wish to interfere with slavery in the States.—We are State-rights men.

Resolved, That we consider the the Kansas Nebraska bill, as now explained by many political leaders, a double-headed monster—susceptable of many versions, and liable to new interpretations; as recent developments have clearly shown.

Resolved, That we most heartily unite with the Republicans in this district to aid in electing men to office who sustain these sentiments, both for our State and National Legislature.

The resolutions were enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted.

A motion followed to appoint a Central Precinct Committee. The following gentlemen were appointed: Dr. H. T. O'Ferrell, B. R. Hawley, and Levi Scott.

Other business then passed before the meeting, consumating an efficient organization, as contemplated in the call.

A resolution requesting the Chicago Press & Tribune, Illinois State Journal, Alton Courier, Pana Herald and Independent Press, to publish these proceedings was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday, Oct. 9th, at 6 o'clock, p. m., at which time a speech may be expected.

H. M'COY, Pres't.
H. T. O'FARRELL, Sec'y.

DOUGLAS AT PEKIN.—Douglas spoke at Pekin on Saturday for over three hours to an audience of about 2,000 persons. His worshippers made every effort in their power to get up a larger demonstration, and the result must have been rather discouraging. Those who listened to the speech report it to have been exceedingly virulent and abusive, without argument or connection, and entirely unscrupulous in all its allegations. He repeated the stale lies, which make up the staple of all his speeches, about Lincoln and Trumbull, and dealt bountifully in billingsgate. Our Republican friends at [illegible] confident that the speech made many Lincoln votes. Indeed, it is *known* that it made several, among them the votes of some of the best and most influential citizens of Tazewell county. Some of the warmest supporters Mr. Douglas has in that section confess themselves disappointed in the character of the man as exhibited by his speech. —*Mo. Dem.*

Important Step of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Sir George Simpson and his associates, on their late visit to St. Paul, says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, effected permanent arrangements for direct importations to St Paul by the Hudson's Bay Company, for distribution thence to the posts of the Company in the Saskatchewan Valley. This is an important step, indicating as it does the extinction of the Company's monopoly, and the institution of a trade that is to open the way for a railroad to the Pacific. There is now every probability that another year will not pass before the British Government will have organized a colony in the valley of the Saskatchewan, like that which is being established in British Columbia, furnished with all the appliances of progressive civilization. This done, and a railroad from St. Paul to Pembina will have become a necessity, and the next session of Congress ought not pass by without application being made for a grant of land to secure its construction.

☞James H. Matheny, independent candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large crowd in Jacksonville on Friday evening. Mr. M. was listened to with profound attention and we are assured that he made a very favorable impression. He will unite the entire strength of the opposition in old Morgan.

GREAT DEBATE

BETWEEN

DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN

AT GALESBURG.

Douglas tells the same old story.

New Overwhelming Arguments by Mr. Lincoln.

THE LITTLE GIANT AGAIN BADLY WORSTED IN THE ENCOUNTER.

Owing to its extreme length, which would fill the entire available space of the JOURNAL, we are unwillingly precluded from giving the Galesburg debate between Douglas and Lincoln in full to our readers. We present however such a synopsis that they may see the general line of argument. Mr. Douglas' speech, being almost word for word the speech heretofore delivered by him, our readers miss but little by our not giving it entire; but Mr. Lincoln's contained so many new arguments, expressed in such sledge hammer style, that we extremely regret the necessity of condensing it.

Douglas opened the debate in a speech of an hour, Lincoln followed in a reply of an hour and a half, and Douglas closed with an half hour's rejoinder.

DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.

Senator Douglas started out with the assertion that in his support of the Compromise measures of 1850, in his introduction of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, and in his opposition to the Lecompton policy, in the last session, he had but one and the same object in view, viz: the maintenance [illegible] to trail in the dust. [illegible] to the Lecompton measure because [illegible] violation of that principle, and opposed the "English bill" because it required double or treble the number of inhabitants for a free State that it required for a slave State. He thought that when Kansas has population enough for a slave State she also has enough for a free State. He believed in the equality of all the States. At the same time, he said, he is in favor of adopting it as a rule that no new State shall hereafter be admitted unless she has the requisite population for a member of Congress. He declared that he did not oppose Lecompton because it would have made Kansas a slave State; he was a ready to vote for her with as without slavery, if the people wanted it. He then complained that certain "postmasters" are going about the State opposing him because he voted against the test of the "English bill."

He claimed that but for his opposition, the Lecompton policy would have been "crammed down the throats of the people against their consent." And yet those who acknowledge that he was right in opposing this policy, now affiliate with the Lecompton men to defeat him.

He then repeated his charge that the Republican party was a sectional party, which does not dare to carry its principles into the slave States, and accused Lincoln of avowing sentiments in the northern part of the State that he was afraid to advocate in the southern part of the State. He attempted to prove this by citing a passage from Lincoln's speech at Chicago, in which he quoted the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," and comparing it with a passage from his Charleston speech, that he did not believe in the political and social equality of the negro with the white man. He also declared that the Republican party does not dare to come out under the same name in one part of the State that it does in another part of the State. He thought the idea that negroes are included in the Declaration of Independence "a monstrous heresy;" he believed that Declaration included none but white men, for the reason that all the signers of the Declaration were slaveholders. But because the negro is of an inferior race, it does not necessarily follow, he thought, that he must be a slave, but he was in favor of every State deciding for itself what position the negro should occupy.

Mr. Douglas then attempted to explain more clearly than heretofore, how the people in a Territory can do as they please on the Slavery question under the Dred Scott decision. He said that by the Dred Scott case, the negro slave being property, stands on an equal footing with [illegible] the same as he does other property; but he thought the constitutional guaranty could be defeated by a refusal of the Territorial Legislature to pass slave codes.

He then repeated his sophistry about "uniformity," in reply to Lincoln's opinion that the nation as regards slavery, must be "all one thing or all another," and closed with a highfalutin declamation on the right of all the States to attend to their own affairs.

LINCOLN'S REPLY.

Mr. Lincoln, when he arose, was received with three rousing cheers from the assembled multitude, and proceeded to remark that the same things that Mr. Douglas had just said, had been said by him so often before, and been answered, that he did not deem it necessary to go over the ground again. He would therefore attend to only a few of the points of Mr. Douglas' speech. First as to the assertion of Mr. Douglas that the negro was not included in the Declaration of Independence and that Jefferson and the signers, being themselves slave-holders, did not intend to include the black race in that Declaration; Mr. Lincoln challenged him to show that any man, since the Government was organized, had pretended before that the negro was not included in the Declaration. Nobody had ever said so until the necessities of the Democratic party had to invent that idea. Jefferson himself, though a slave-holder, when speaking upon this very subject, declared that "he trembled for his country when he remembered that God was just."

He next referred to the charge that the Republican party assumed different names in different parts of the State, and showed that on Saturday Mr. Douglas held a meeting to make a speech in Tazewell county, which he was afraid to call a "Democratic meeting." He remarked, also, that heretofore Douglas and his friends delighted to call themselves the "National Democracy," while now they would not consider themselves invited when a call was made for a "*National* Democratic meeting;" they would understand it to be a call of "those hateful postmasters."

Referring to the quotations from his speeches that Douglas had read, to prove that in the northern part of the State he avowed negro equality, and in the southern part the reverse, he reminded Mr. Douglas that he (Lincoln) has all the while maintained that though the negro race was inferior to the whites, yet as regards "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," he believed the right of the negro to be equal to that of the white man.

Mr. Lincoln then took up Mr. Douglas' charge that the Republican party was sectional and did not dare to proclaim its doctrines in all part of the Union. He contended that it is not a fact that a right principle can be proclaimed everywhere, nor is it a proof that a principle is necessarily wrong because its friends do not deem it proper to advocate it everywhere. Mr. Douglas, for instance, would not dare to advocate the principles upon which our republican Government is founded, in the monarchy of Russia, to denounce Kings and monarchists, but is this an argument, therefore, that our republican institutions are wrong and those of Kings and monarchists right? "Is it a true test of a doctrine, that in some places people will not let you preach it?" "Why," said Mr. Lincoln, "I understood that at one time the people of Chicago would not let Judge Douglas preach a certain favorite doctrine of his. [Laughter and cheers.] I commend to his consideration the question, whether he takes that as a test of the unsoundness of what he wanted to preach. [Loud cheers.]"

Mr. Lincoln then remarked that notwithstanding the charge of sectionalism, and all that, against the Republican party, Mr. Douglas has not yet, since the opening of this canvass, attempted to prove that one principle in the Republican platform is wrong. "We have," said Mr. Lincoln, "a Republican State Platform, laid down in Springfield in June last, stating our position all the way through the questions before the country. We are now far advanced in this canvass. Judge Douglas and I have made perhaps forty speeches apiece, and we have now for the fifth time met face to face in debate, and up to this day I have not found either Judge Douglas or any friend of his taking hold of the Republican platform or laying his finger upon anything in it that is wrong. [Cheers.] I ask you all to recollect that. Judge Douglas flies away from the platform of principles to the fact that he can find people somewhere who will not allow us to announce those principles. [Applause.] If he had great confidence that our principles were wrong, he would take hold of them and demonstrate them to be wrong. But he does not do so. The only evidence he has of their being wrong is in the fact that there are people who won't allow us to preach them. I ask again, is that the way to test the soundness of a doctrine. [Cries of "no, no."]

He exploded the pretence of Mr. Douglas, that the principle of the Compromise measures of 1850 and the principle of the Nebraska bill were the same. No general principle was established by the former, while in the latter the principle was established that slavery has a right to go into free territories. Mr. Lincoln indignantly denied the accusation that there is an alliance between the "Nationals" and the Republicans. He was of course glad of the division in the Democracy, but disclaims any responsibility of its existence. "But," said Mr. Lincoln, "if the Judge continues to put forward the declaration that there is an unholy and unnatural alliance between the Republicans and the National Democrats, I now want to enter my protest against receiving him as an entirely competent witness upon that subject. [Loud cheers.] I want to call to the Judge's attention an attack he made upon me in the first one of these debates, at Ottawa, on the 21st of August. In order to fix extreme Abolitionism upon me, Judge Douglas read a set of resolutions which he declared had been passed by a Republican State Convention, in Oct., 1854, at Springfield, Illinois, and he declared I had taken part in that Convention. It turned out that although a few men calling themselves an anti-Nebraska State Convention had sat at Springfield about that time, yet neither did I take any part in it, nor did it pass the resolutions or any such resolutions as Judge Douglas read. [Great applause.] So apparent had it become that the [illegible] read had not [illegible] Judge Douglas [illegible] he had been misled by Charles H. Lanphier, editor of the *State Register*, and Thomas L. Harris, member of Congress in that District, and he promised in that speech that when he went to Springfield he would investigate the matter. Since then Judge Douglas has been to Springfield, and I presume has made the investigation; but a month has passed since he has been there, and so far as I know, he has made no report of the result of his investigation.—[Great applause.] I have waited as I think sufficient time for the report of that investigation, and I have some curiosity to see and hear it. [Applause.] A fraud—an absolute forgery was committed, and the perpetration of it was traced to the three—Lanphier, Harris and Douglas. [Applause and laughter.] Whether it can be narrowed in any way so as to exonerate any one of them, is what Judge Douglas' report would probably show. [Applause and laughter.]

It is true that the set of resolutions read by Judge Douglas were published in the Illinois *State Register* on the 15th Oct., 1854, as being the resolutions of an anti-Nebraska Convention which had sat in that same month of October, at Springfield. But it is also true that the publication in the *Register* was a forgery then, [cheers,] and the question is still behind which of the three, if not all of them, committed that forgery? [Great applause.] The idea that it was done by mistake, is absurd. The article in the Illinois *State Register* contains part of the real proceedings of that Springfield Convention, showing that the writer of the article had the real proceedings before him, and purposely threw out the genuine resolutions passed by the Convention, and fraudulently substituted the others. Lanphier then, as now, was the editor of the *Register*, so that there seems to be but little room for his escape. But then it is to be borne in mind that Lanphier had less interest in the object of that forgery than either of the other two. (Cheers.) The main object of that forgery at that time was to beat Yates and elect Harris to Congress, and that object was known to be exceedingly dear to Judge Douglas at that time. (Laughter.) Harris and Douglas were both in Springfield when the Convention was in session, and although they both left before the fraud appeared in the *Register*, subsequent events show that they have both had their eyes fixed upon that Convention.

The fraud having been apparently successful upon the occasion, both Harris and Douglas have more than once since then been attempting to put it to new uses. As the fisherman's wife, [illegible] she was asked, "What was to be done with him?" "*Take the eels out and set him again.*" [great laughter,] so Harris and Douglas have shown a disposition to take the eels out of that stale fraud by which they gained Harris' election, and set the fraud again more than once. [Tremendous cheering and laughter.] On the 9th of July, 1856, Douglas attempted a repetition of it upon Trumbull on the floor of the Senate of the United States, as will appear from the appendix of the *Congressional Globe* of that date.

On the 9th of August Harris attempted it again upon Norton in the House of Representatives, as will appear by the same documents—the appendix to the *Congressional Globe* of that date. On the 21st of August all three—Lanphier, Douglas and Harris,—re-attempted it upon me at Ottawa. [Tremendous applause.] It has been clung to and played out again and again as an exceedingly high trump by this blessed trio. [Roars of laughter, and tumultuous applause, "Give it to him," &c.] And now that it has been discovered publicly to be a fraud, we find that Judge Douglas manifests no surprise at it at all [Laughter, "That's it," "Hit him again."] He makes no complaint of Lanphier who must have known it to be a fraud from the beginning. Both Lanphier and Harris are just as crazy now, and just as active in the concoction of new schemes as they were before the general discovery of this fraud. Now all this is very natural if they are all alike guilty in that fraud, (laughter and cheers,) and it is very unnatural if any one of them is innocent. (Great laughter, "Hit him again," "Hurrah for Lincoln!") Lanphier perhaps insists that the rule of honor among thieves does not quite require him to take all upon himself, (laughter,) and consequently my friend Judge Douglas finds it difficult to make a satisfactory report upon his investigation. (Laughter and applause.) But meanwhile the three are agreed that each is "a most honorable man." (Cheers and explosions of laughter.)

Judge Douglas requires an indorsement of his truth and honor by a re election to the United States Senate and he makes and reports against me and against Judge Trumbull day after day charges which we know to be utterly untrue, without for a moment seeming to think that this one unexplained fraud, which he promised to investigate, will be the least drawback to his claim to belief. Harris ditto. He asks a re-election to the lower House of Congress without seeming to remember at all that he is involved in this dishonorable fraud! The Illinois *State Register*, edited by Lanphier, then and now, the central organ of both Harris and Douglas, continues to din the public ear with this assertion without seeming to suspect that these assertions are at all lacking in title to belief.

After all, the question still recurs upon us, how did that fraud get originally into the *State Register?* Lanphier then as now was the editor of that paper. Lanphier knows. Lanphier cannot be ignorant of how and by whom it was originally concocted. Can he be induced to tell or if he has told, can Judge Douglas be induced to tell how it originally was concocted? It may be true that Lanphier insists that the two men for whose benefit it was originally devised, shall at least bear their share of it! How that is, I do not know, and while it remains unexplained I hope to be pardoned if I insist that the mere fact of Judge Douglas making charges against Trumbull and myself is not quite sufficient evidence to establish them! (Great cheering, "Hit him again." "Give to him," &c.)

He then referred to the failure of Mr. Douglas to answer his interrogation at Freeport, whether, if the Supreme Court should decide that States cannot exclude slavery would he acquiesce in that decision? and after stating that Douglas sneered at this question as preposterous, showed that by the Dred Scott decision, which Douglas endorses, and which asserts that the Federal Constitution sanctions slavery no State can destroy the right of property in slaves. Mr. Lincoln stated his argument thus:

Nothing in the constitution or laws of any State can destroy a right distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United States.

According to the Dred Scott decision the right of proprty in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution of the United States.

Therefore, nothing in the Constitution or laws of any State can destroy the right of property in a slave.

Mr. Lincoln, however, did not believe that the Constitution sanctions slavery, but Douglas does, and since he indorses the Dred Scott decision, he must also indorse the doctrine that no State can exclude slavery.—By indorsing the Dred Scott decision, he is preparing himself to indorse another decision even more monstrous—and by declaring his readiness to abide by *all* Supreme Court decisions, there is no telling what he may not be required to abide by. Mr. Douglas, by his course, is in every possible way preparing the public mind for making slavery perpetual and national.

Mr. Lincoln closed with a consideration of the question of territorial acquisition in its relation to slavery, which, from the importance of the sentiments expressed, we shall try hereafter to publish in full.

DOUGLAS' REJOINDER.

Mr. Douglas commenced by reaffirming that Lincoln was in favor of negro equality, because he believed the negro entitled "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

He then referred to Mr. Lincoln's argument in reply to his charge that the Republican party dare not assert its principles in the slave States, and contended that there is a vast difference between Russia and the States of the Union in this respect; that Russia is not under the American Constitution, and the slave States are.

He then turned his attention to the matter of the bogus resolutions, read at Ottawa, and got very angry at the accusation of "forgery" —talked of getting into a "personal difficulty," of treating Lincoln with courtesy, &c. He then accused the Republican candidates of standing upon the "no more slave States" platform, and consider it very "revolutionary." He reiterated that he don't care whether slavery is "voted up or down."

He then referred [illegible] decisions of the Supreme Court, and [illegible] know how he could reverse the Dred S[illegible] He [illegible] his security [illegible] the duty of all citizens to abide by them—and this closed his speech.

In the evening, a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was addressed by Hon. Archibald Williams, at the Arcade Hall.

The Hog Market and the Provision Trade.

At this time last year numerous contracts had been made for the delivery of hogs at packing time. But thus far we hear of no contracts at this point, though our packers are preparing for a heavy business. We learn, however, that St. Louis pork merchants or packers are ready to contract when farmers offer, at about $4,50 @5,00, gross, for delivery the middle of next month. From other packing points, we give a few items of news on this point. The Keokuk *Gate City* of the 9th says of the pork market:

"Quite a brisk business is doing in the hog trade here. Our packers, Messrs. Patterson and Timberman, White, McCrea & Co., and Cleghorn, Taylor & Batty, have purchased something over thirty-five thousand head and are still engaging all that offer. Prices about $4,50 per cwt. net weights. The cutting season will open earlier than usual, probably about the first of next month. The number packed at this point this season will unquestionably be a large increase over any previous season's business."

At Mattoon, Ill., the *Gazette* of the 7th records a sale made on Tuesday by Mr. J. Ferguson, of 214 head of hogs, averaging 200 lbs, at $4 ℔ 100lbs, to James M. O'Donnell, of Cincinnati. At Cincinnati on the 5th hogs were dull and lower, and closed with a continued downward tendency. The decline is equal to 25c ℔ cwt. The sales were 4000 head at $3,75 @4,50 net for fat, and $2,20@3,50 for stock. Quite a large number remained over unsold.

The *Press and Tribune* of Chicago, Saturday, says, "Sales of hogs to-day include over 300 head of stock hogs, at $3 ℔ 100lbs. Prices vary from $4,12½ to $4,15—supply in excess of demand, but good for prime ones. There were about 400 left over at Sherman's and a large number [illegible] head."

From Louisville, we have the following items in the *Journal* and *Courier* of Saturday:

PROVISIONS AND HOGS.—The stock of pork in this city is estimated at 12,000 barrels, and the market is excessively dull. A small sale of mess was made on Wednesday at $14,50, while $14 was the best offer for any considerable lot —establishing a decline of $2 per barrel in the past two or three weeks. The hog market is, of course, effected by this state of things, and we hear the $4 orders are generally withdrawn. —*Journal.*

HOGS—PRICES—We do not hear of any material movement in the market, which, at present, appears quite dull. Buyers are holding off, and holders and drovers in Garrard and contiguous counties are offering hogs freely at 4 cents on foot, most of them on ninety days' time. This is equal to but a fraction over 5½ cents net, delivered to the pen. Mess pork has further declined, with rather a large stock on hand in this and Eastern markets, with sales a day or two since at less than $15, while but $14 was offered.—*Courier.*

The stock of pork at the inspection warehouse in New Orleans, on the 1st inst., was 10,094 brls, against 3,888 brls last year, 4,069 brls the year before, and 13,025 brls in 1855.

From the Omaha (Nebraska) Times.

PIKE'S PEAK.

Through the kindness of a friend we are permitted to make some extracts from the private letter of a gentleman, now engaged in mining on Cherry Creek. Knowing the author personally, we can vouch for its authenticity and for a firm reliance in the statements. We only regret that we are not permitted to publish the entire letter. It more than confirms the past reports from this new Eldorado of Nebraska.

BACHELOR RANCHE, Cherry Creek, K. T.,
September 5, 1858.

Dear Friend: We have been here nearly one month now, and expect to keep our rancho here for many months to come. Our party consists of four persons, all told. Two of them—F—— and L—— have been down with the fever and ague, but will be able to work, I hope, in a week or so. After parting with you at Fort Laramie, I did nothing for a week or so, but endeavored to find out if there was any truth in those wild gold stories we heard beyond Laramie, and which were starting the mountaineers off there like mad. I traveled [illegible] down the creek, on my pony, [illegible] and found men mining—almost entirely without tools, only with such cooking utensils as any camp could furnish. The number on Cherry Creek and the little ravines emptying into it, had numbers of miners' camps and hundreds of men working. From my personal observation I judge there must be from four to six hundred men already on this creek—and all doing well. * * * *

Famous stories of better diggings have been reported below us—or, rather, up the creek—but the average has been some eleven dollars per day, with common pans, where we are, and that seems to satisfy the most of the boys along here. We want tools to work with worse than anything else. We want reading matter, also. * * *

We are now getting our winter's supply of fodder for cattle ready, and expect to secure meat enough for winter in a short time—but we need salt badly. I worked with a pan about two weeks in the water, caught cold, and had a hard time generally, but made an average of some ten dollars per day * * *

We are now fixing for winter, on a little timbered ravine, forty-five or fifty miles from the mouth of the creek. *

NEW MEXICO.—The following is the substance of late advices from New Mexico:

"The people seem contented with their territorial condition; at least are making no movement towards admission as a State. The number of American immigrants to this Territory is yet very small. A large portion of the natives continue sullenly hostile to the American Government. This is the same party of native New Mexicans who used to vote for Padre Gallegos. The people are all Roman Catholics. The native priests are in disgrace with the Pope, having been excommunicated. A considerable number of French priests have been sent to fill their places. But the people adhere to their native pastors, who continue to exercise their functions without regard to their standing at Rome."

THE JOURNAL.

SPRINGFIELD:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1858.

OUR TERMS.

Single copy, per annum.......................$2 00
Three copies, " 5 00
Ten copies, and one to the Agent,..........15 00

The Cash System.

Henceforth no new names will be entered upon the Weekly JOURNAL mail books, unless the price of subscription be paid in advance.

On the 1st of January next, we intend to strike from our mail books the names of all persons who do not, before that time, make settlement for all indebtedness for subscription which has accrued since the JOURNAL passed into our hands in July, 1855.

The cash system has been adopted by all the best newspapers in the country, with the best results, and we hope our subscribers will see the justice of it and give us their hearty co-operation. We feel satisfied that we shall be able to give them a better paper for the same money; and after they have tried the advance paying system they will never desire to change. wtf

A Valuable Document.

We have just printed in pamphlet form "The political record of Stephen A. Douglas," showing his tortuous and inconsistent course on the slavery question, which, together with Senator [illegible]

[illegible] dawtf

Juggling of the Register.

The *Register* is a funny sheet—"that's a fact." In its issue of yesterday for instance, we find two lengthy editorials, one essaying to prove that Mr. Lincoln will not be sustained by the people of the northern part of the State, because he is *opposed* to nigger equality, abolitionism, &c.; the other urging the people of the centre not to support him because, it says, he is *in favor* of nigger equality, abolitionism, &c. The *Register* must think the people of Illinois all natural born fools to be caught by such juggling demagoguism as this.

Sangamon County Fair.

Friday closed the exhibition of the Sangamon County Agricultural Society. The day was mostly occupied in passing upon the sweepstakes for horses, and exhibiting mules and jacks. We shall give a full statement of all the premiums awarded, so soon as it can be made out. There was not as many on the grounds as on the day before; and in the afternoon everybody was busy removing their entries from the grounds. Altogether the fair has been a good one, and compares favorably with those of former years. In some departments it was much superior.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The old Whigs, Americans and Republicans of the 14th Senatorial district have nominated Alexander B Morean, of Jerseyville, as their candidate. Mr M. is one of the most deservedly popular men in the district, and is every way superior to his competitor. Besides being generally known and liked, he is a man of substantial character, and has the ability to make himself respected wherever he may be placed. The people of Greene, Macoupin and Jersey will do themselves honor by selecting him to represent them in the Senate chamber, and we trust they will do so.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.—Civil war in Mexico has produced monstrous disasters. In brief they may be summed up as follows: The desolation and abandonment of twenty or thirty towns; the banishment from their homes of at least 200,000 persons; the abandonment of hundreds of haciendas; the complete stagnation of all branches of trade and industry; the outraging of many females by the rabble soldiery; the useless employment of 50,000 persons in keeping up civil war, and their consequent demoralization; the sacrifice of $100,000,000 in money, animals, food, clothing, grain, etc., taken by force for the maintenance of the civil war, and in the property actually destroyed in consequence of these feuds.

SINGULAR PRESENTIMENT AND RESULT.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the singular freak of a lady just returned to that city from a visit to Europe, by which she lost her money and jewelry but saved her life. Before the sailing of the ill-fated Austria, the lady sent the money to the agent at Hamburg to secure a passage and a good state room. On her arrival, she found the vessel so crowded and her room so distasteful, that she concluded to take another vessel. So impressed was she after she had done so, that some terrible calamity would befall the steamer she had chosen, that she sent her watch, jewelry, &c., in a casket by the captain of the Austria, to her friends in this country. The result was that she lost her passage money and jewelry, but saved her life.

LETTERS BY UNITED STATES VESSELS.—The Postmaster General has decided that letters received from United States vessels cannot be considered "ship letters under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, which apply only to letters or packets carried *in any private ship or vessel*. Such letters, therefore, are chargeable only with drop-letter postage, if intended for the delivery of the office in which they are deposited, and with the ordinary rates if forwarded to other offices, and in neither case is any compensation [illegible] allowed to the person from [illegible]

CHEATING THE SCHOOLS TO ENRICH THEIR OWN POCKETS.—Some startling discoveries have lately been made in Michigan. The Detroit Advertiser states that while the Democrats had control of the State Government, they defrauded the University Fund out of $25,590, and the Common School Fund out of $71,703. Besides pocketing this $97,000 of public money, they cheated the School Fund out of $250,000 in the fraudulent sale of a section of school land, containing valuable copper mines.

The Michigan Democrats do not need to indorse Buchanan to prove their fidelity to the Administration at Washington. Their financial policy proves they are "birds of the same feather."

IMPROVISING.—An Italian girl named Giannini Milli, is taking the aristocracy by storm with her wonderful improvisations. Florence and Vienna are rivals in contending for her presence. On these occasions subjects are proposed in writing by the audience and lodged in an iron urn, when the number agreed upon, usually a half a dozen or more, are drawn by lot before her appearance. When she enters, the music, which fills the intervals of recitation, ceases, the theme is presented in the midst of the general salutations, and then, after a moments pause, her charming voice runs into an easy flow, like an endless river, without obstruction—never weary, rarely hurried.

A NEAT HIT.—The Utica *Observer* prints a lengthy article to show that Amasa J. Parker, is a "self made man." Whereupon the *Herald* of the same city says: "While we shall not deny the point, we do seriously deplore the fact that he is such a wretched poor carpenter!"

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported expressly for the Illinois State Journal—Caton's line

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The steamship Indian Empire, from Galway on the 28th, arrived at Halifax on Sunday.

Commercial advices by this arrival are not important.

Breadstuffs quite dull. Provisions steady. Consols advanced and are quoted at 97½@97¾ for money.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The steamship Indian Empire, Capt. Courtney, from Galway on the morning of the 28th, passed Cape Race at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. She arrived off Halifax harbor at 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th. She has 250 passengers. She had a succession of strong westerly gales during the whole passage.

The R. M. steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th.

In Great Britain there was some expectation of a reduction of the rate of the Bank of England, owing to the accumulation of bullion.

The English papers publish an official synopsis of the treaty with China. It contains fifty-six articles. A separate article provides that two millions of taxes shall be paid on account of the British losses at Canton, and two millions of taxes on account of the expenses of the war.

The British forces are not to be withdrawn from Canton until these sums are paid. The main features of the treaty are also known.

Political intelligence unimportant.

It is reiterated that Spain is about to proceed vigorously against Mexico.

FRANCE.—The rumor has gained ground that a matrimonial alliance was on the tapis between [illegible] Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, [illegible] daughter of the King of Sardinia. The rumor was strengthened by a report that the Princess is to visit the Court of Turin in October.

It was stated that the Russian navigation company will be authorised to establish a station in Algieria, and to have a depot of coal there. The company is not bound to confine its operations to the Black Sea.

The Paris flour market was dull; the wheat flat.

SPAIN—The Spanish and French expedition against Cochin was not expected to commence operations before November. The Minster of War had been to Cadiz to superintend the dispatch of troops and ships to Cuba to act against Mexico, and it appears from the language of all the journals, that the government had resolved to delay no longer exacting reparation from that Republic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The New York Tribune's Washington correspondence says a grave difficulty in the Nicaragua question supervienes. Ilvez now denies having made any stipulation in the conditions to his reception by our government and refuses to perform any pretended stipulations. He will probably be dismissed by Gen. Cass and orders will be very likely to take possession of the transit route by naval force, till the demands of this government shall be conceded by Nicaragua.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The Howard Association of New Orleans deem it their duty to inform the country that the prolonged existence of yellow fever and the present great mortality are wholly owing to the influx of strangers who rapidly fall victims. Timely notice will be issued of the disappearance of the disease.

(Signed) F. SMITH, President.

RICHARDS, Secy.

Deaths from fever, Oct. 7, 58.

☞ These two excellent Agricultural papers the *Prairie Farmer* and *Emery's Journal of Agriculture*, have been consolidated—Emery & Co. having bought the *Farmer*. The new paper will be under the charge of the heretofore editors of the *Journal*. We heartily commend it to our readers, being quite sure they will find it a desirable visitor to their homes.

☞ "The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries, concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America," for October, has just reached us. The number is as interesting as any which has appeared this year. C. B. Richardson, publisher, 348 Broadway, New York.

☞ The stables of the Quincy Omnibus Company, the residence of James Purnell and G. J. Lange's stable, warehouse and part of his residence were destroyed by fire, at Quincy, on Monday evening. The work of an incendiary.

☞ The editor of the Utica *Herald* says that he once knew a "wild" woman who outcut her own daughter in the good graces of her lover, and married him herself! To obtain revenge for this unmotherly trick, the daughter set her cap for the young man's rich father—of whom he was the only heir—and actually married him, and had two children, to the infinite annoyance of the other parties. This occurred in Onondaga county, New York.

☞ The special election for Mayor of the city of Louisville, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of General Pilcher, took place on Monday last, and Thomas H. Crawford, Esq., the American nominee, was elected without opposition.

FIRST FROST.—The first frost of the season made its appearance here on the night of the 9th. Ice was formed upon water in exposed places.

So far as we learn, the corn is out of danger, and will receive no damage from frost, though the fodder is seriously injured. Tender vegetables generally are killed, and perhaps some fields of buckwheat.

☞ In Sycamore on Saturday night last, two men named respectively Woodbeck and Phelps, were in a scuffle, when Phelps was thrown head foremost upon a stone and so badly cut that he bled to death in a few hours.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the telegraph line between Boonville and Fort Leavenworth is being rapidly pushed forward. It is already completed twenty-five miles above Lexington.

SUCCESSFUL STEAM WAGON FOR THE COMMON ROAD.—A steam wagon, or traction road locomotive, is used in Marysville, Cal., and draws trains of heavily laden wagons on common roads with the greatest ease, turning corners with entire facility. It moves through loose sand as well as on hard roads, and without increase of power.

RAILROAD COLLISION—FOUR LIVES LOST.—A collision occurred on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad on the 9th, near Mitchell, Indiana, between two freight trains. A conductor, engineer, fireman and two brakemen were killed.

OVERLAND MAIL FROM CALIFORNIA.—The first mail from California, by the overland route, reached St. Louis on Saturday. It came through in twenty-four days from San Francisco, bringing California dates to the 14th ult. The news is not important.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.—About one half the towns of Connecticut held their annual town elections on Monday. As far as heard from, the Democrats have carried thirty towns and gained two, and the Republicans have carried forty-seven towns, and gained fourteen, showing a net Republican gain of twelve towns.

☞ The "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" still lives. The Boston *Transcript*, good authority in literary matters, says:

"We are glad to be informed, as we have been, that the papers which have commanded such universal admiration are to be continued indefinitely—with a new title, certainly—but with all the characteristics which have given to them their brilliant and enduring fame."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Among the many handsome buildings going up in our city, none will contribute more to its adornment than the elegant church edifice which the Catholics of our city are erecting. It will be the largest in our city, and in point of architectural merit will probably excel all others. Mr. Fitzgibbon, the pastor of the church here, deserves much credit for the zeal and energy with which he has prosecuted this work, which he has done thus far without calling upon the liberal subscription for the building, in the city; but to enable him to get it covered in by the close of the season he hopes that the subscribers here will lend him assistance by meeting their subscriptions at as early a date as possible.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn that a young woman named Smith, residing near Momence, Kankakee county, was burned to death on last Saturday night. It appears that she was lying on a lounge in a room by herself, reading or sewing, with a light near her; she fell asleep and her clothes took fire, and before assistance came to hand, she was so badly burned as to cause her death on the Monday following.

ANOTHER HEAD DROPS OFF.—Mr. Murphy, a Douglas man, has been removed from the position of United States Mail Agent on the Illinois Central R. R., by President Buchanan, and Morgan Potts, a "National Democrat," appointed in his place.

MAIL ROBBERY.—A violated mail bag was found near the Lexington road, eighteen miles from Independence, Missouri, [illegible] It had been cut open and robbed of the letters, which, after being rifled, were thrust back through the hole. It was a St. Louis bag, containing letters of the date of the 8th of September. It is not known whether any money was obtained by the theft or not.

A COSTLY JOB.—England is paying dear for the whistle. She is becoming alarmed at the cost of the suppression of the Indian mutiny. It is estimated that before the close of the campaign forty millions of pounds will be added to the debt of India, and that there will be an annual deficit of six millions.

☞ Three men in a hand car came in collision with a locomotive near Rockton, on the Chicago & Galena R. R., on Wednesday night. One of the men, named McGuire, was instantly crushed to death.

☞ White's Reporter of Banks and Counterfeit Detector, published at Louisville, has reached its sixth year, and seems to be conducted with independence, fairness and sound judgment. We have received the October number.

Business Notices.

Electricity can be and is used by some in the clothing business—all who wish to see it work can do so by calling on Ticknor, Robbins & Co., No. 176, North Main street, St. Louis, Mo. By the new process they have reduced the prices within reach of all, and are able to supply all and every demand on them. w4t.

The demand for Clothing becomes greater and greater at Hammerslaugh & Bro.'s clothing house on the north side of the square. Their assortment is excellent this season. Their garments look rich and beautiful. Their goods are made up in the most tasty manner. Overcoats, business coats, dress coats, and everything else is piled up mountain high at their celebrated establishment. More goods arriving all the time. Their motto is to keep ahead of any thing offered in their line of business. d&w

MARRIED.

HILL—MASON—Oct. 6th, by Rev. Josiah Porter, Mr. William N. Hill and Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Noah Mason, in the vicinity of Chatham.

COUCHMAN—GRAHAM—Also by the same, Sept. 30th, in Chatham, Mr. [illegible] Couchman and Miss Charlotte T. [illegible] Graham, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Louis Market.--Oct. 9.

FLOUR—Sales to-day 1,000 brls city superfine (Bay State Mills) at $4 55 delivered, and 200 city do at $4 65; but at the close at $4 60@$5. Also, 150 brls scratched at $3 50; 7 brls do at $3 75; 31 brls fancy at $3 87½ delivered; 160 sacks country at $1 50; 25 sacks do superfine at $2 25; 40 sacks do extra at $2 70, and 47 sacks at $1 67½.

WHEAT—Low grades were heavy, but better demand for choice. Sales to-day were made of some 253 sacks spring at 65c; about 2,500 bags inferior, damaged and common fall from 50c to 90c; about 1000 bags fair to good ordinary prime fall from 95c to $1 05, 1000 bags prime and strictly prime fall, from $1 07 to $1 12½c, 1100 choice red and white at $1 16@$1 18 ⅌ bush.

CORN—Market inactive and unchanged. Sales include 150 bags damaged at 53c, 1295 bags fair and good mixed and yellow and white at 56@58c, and 505 bags yellow and white, private. Scarce anything done in corn yesterday or the day before.

OATS—Receipts small and holders firm, but the market is unchanged. Sales confined to 161 bags good in lots at 57@58, 161 bags prime as 60c, in bags, and 100 bags at 56c, bags returned. Some choice old brought 63c yesterday, with a dull market.

Choice barley has continued in good demand at fair rates, but market dull for inferior qualities. Rye has been received and sold in limited quantities at 60@66c, sacks returned, and 65c for good with sacks, even higher for seed. Whisky has ranged from 21@21½c, closing at the outside price, while at Cincinnati a decline has taken place.

Sugars have been dull, a few heavy sales of raw at 5¾@6½c. Belchers' refined declining a ½c on the 6th inst., at the refinery.

Vegetable market has been well supplied, but the better qualities of potatoes are in good demand and firm, while poor articles sell at little or nothing. Some movement was noted yesterday and to-day in provisions—one of 500 brls mess pork at $17. New rice was sold in lots yesterday at 5½c ⅌ lb. An advance in the hide market was noted yesterday and to-day.

Chicago Market--Oct. 8.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales to-day were:—150 bbls "Peru City Mills" Superfine at 3 50; 50 bbls "Harrel" Superfine at 3 75 delivered.

WHEAT—WINTER—Declined 5c. Sales to-day were:—2,500 bu No. 1 Red at 95c in store; 700 bu. do. at 90c in store; 2,600 bu No. 2 Red, at 85c in store—closing quiet. SPRING—Declined 2c. Sales to-day were:—300 bu. No. 1 at 73c in store, 8,000 bu. No. 2 in lots, at 61c in store; 9,000 bu. do. in lots, at 6[illegible]c in store; 3,000 bu do at 62c in store, next week's delivery, at buyers' option; 4,000 bu. Rejected at 50c in store. Market closing quiet—buyers and sellers being apart.

CORN—Declined 1c. Sales to-day were:—5,000 bu Canal at 53c afloat; 3,000 bu do at 53c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do at 53½c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do (screened and blown) at 52½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu No. 1 at 50½c in store; 14,000 bu do in lots at 50c in store; 6,000 bu No 2 at 45c in store; 300 bu Rejected at 45c in store—closing quiet.

OATS—More inquiry. Sales to-day were:—2,000 bu old at 41c in store; 500 bu do at 45c in store; 600 bu do at 41c in store; 500 bu new at 34c in store.

BARLEY—Declined 4@5c. Sales to day were:—3,000 bu No. 1 at 75c in store; 300 bu do at 70c in store; 1,600 bu No. 2 at 63c in store—closing dull.

St. Louis Live Stock Market--Oct. 9.

Bellevue House Stock Yards.

CATTLE—Beef cattle are more plenty than last week, but without variation in price. Good cattle are in fair demand at 2½c to 3c gross; choice retail at 3½c. Inferior to common sell slow at 10 to 25 dols ⅌ head, as to quality and weight.

HOGS—A limited supply offering. The demand for live hogs being very light for the past week has served to depress the market somewhat, and prices were not sustained. Good to choice sell to butchers at 5c to 5½c net; common sell at lower figures.

SHEEP—Rather a light stock offering with a fair demand for good sheep at 2 25 to 2 75. Choice will sell a fraction higher. Common sell slow at 1 50 to 2 dols.

COWS AND CALVES—But few coming in. Good cows will sell readily at 25 to 35 dols ⅌ head, common 15 to 20 dol.

Chicago Live Stock Market--Oct 8.

BEEF CATTLE.—Market very dull, few sales, one prime lot brought $3 12½ the others averaging from $2 12@2 37½, with two transactions at intermediate figures. There were 500 head left over.

HOGS—Were active, with several large sales, about 1,000 head passing off at prices varying from $4@4 35. One of the lots mentioned below brought $4 50, but the market average is about 4 20. There are several hundreds left over.

New York Cattle Market--October 6.

PRICES OF BE[illegible] FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium quality	9½@10	9½@10
Best quality	8½@9c	8½@9c
Medium quality	7½@8c	7½@8c
Poor quality	6½@6¾c	6½@6¾c
General selling prices	6@9½c	6 @9c
Average of all sales	7½@-c	7 @7½c

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A M Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drov Yards, 44th street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	977
Ohio	1,060
Illinois	492
Kentucky	502
Indiana	200
Pennsylvania	43
Michigan	66

REMARKS ON BEEF CATTLE.

The sales this morning were very slow, at last week's prices, though some early purchases were made at 10c per lb for the best in the yards. We think prices on the whole were a shade above former quotations, yet no actual advance can be quoted. The quality was fair.

MILCH COWS.

The sales were few at our prices, which must be considered nominal. We quote $25@60.

VEAL CALVES.

The market is well supplied—prices have not changed.—We quote at 4½@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There is a little improvement in the feeling to-day, but during the week prices have been very low and the trade slow. We quote $2@7 for common to extra.

SWINE.

The sales have been at $5 50@5 54 for heavy corn fed Illinois, distillery heavy $5 25, and light do $5@5 12½. The number left on sale to-day is very small.

SPECIAL NOTIC[illegible]

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENT OF DR Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR in another [illegible] sept1-ly

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.—W[illegible]N THE celebrated Dr Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases [illegible] under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., are a certain cure.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of* FLEMING BROS. oct8lm

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BIT[illegible]—Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 415 Arch [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.—Read what is said of them.

SCOTT, Cortland Co., N. Y., [illegible] 21, 1857.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Dear sir:—In behalf of [illegible] afflicted, I pen a few lines to you. I have suffered and [illegible] myself and know how to pity those in a like condition. Until I commenced taking your Bitters last summer, I was not able to do anything, or even to sit up any considerable length of time. Before I had taken the first bottle I felt like a new man, and now, after having continued the use of them a short time, in the worst season of the year, I am able to labor *hard every day*. To say the least, I think I have received more benefit from the Bitters, than all other medicines I have taken. I have not only used your bitters myself, but have given bottles and parts of bottles to those complaining of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and in every case they tell me they have taken no medicine so beneficial as yours.

Respectfully yours, JAMES VON BEN[illegible]

The Bitters are sold by druggists or storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, [illegible] and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

SOMETHIN[illegible] appears in [illegible] number. We are pleased to [illegible] of our patrons [illegible] after trial of [illegible] advertised in our columns. All the quack nostrums of the day, are giving way before it, and it seems, truly, to work by magic, and in all cases effects a cure. This is indeed a great discovery, and will be hailed with pleasure by thousands who have suffered, and tried, and tried, and suffered year after year, throughout the western country, to know that a specific is in the reach of all. This invaluable remedy is sold by all good and responsible druggists. oct1-1m

DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR IS formed by dissolving gums, and extracting that part which is soluble for the active virtues of the medicine. These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the causes of the disease, and effecting a radical cure, without any of the disagreeable after effects, felt by using Calomel or Mineral Poison. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know of a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and to nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia or general debility.—*Rockingham Register.* oct1-1m

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED Female Pills. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co) Rochester N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by J. D. Fosselman, and Corneau & Diller, Springfield, Ill. dec6dawly.

Falsehood vs. Facts.

A MALICIOUS AND DESIGNING CARD, by A. Bragg, extensively advertised throughout the country, in effect, says: "The present proprietors of the Mexican Mustang Liniment being unprincipled men, they do not make the said Liniment as good as it formerly was, and that he (!) will not be responsible for its effects,"—cautioning the public against the use of it. This means Barnes & Park, of New York, and John D. Park, of Cincinnati. We have been somewhat known to the public of the United States for a number of years; were it necessary to vindicate our reputation, we should consider the indorsement of this Mr. Bragg, a very equivocal compliment.

His statement implies *motive*—either as a public benefactor (!) or to further a private interest. Which is it? This said Bragg was, at one time, partner in the Mustang Liniment, made celebrated by the originator, Mr. Geo. W. Westbrook, and with the composition of which Bragg had nothing to do. Mr. W. paid Mr. B. $50,000! for his half-interest in the article. Of course, the implied and covenanted consideration for such an amount of money was, that "he, Bragg, should not forever, in any manner, directly or indirectly, be interested in manufacturing or selling any Liniment, ointment, or salve." Mr. Westbrook was heartily engaged in outside business. To protect his property and pay Bragg, he offered to sell this Liniment. We knew the value of the article, made the advances, held the cancelled notes—*Bragg's receipt in full for $50,000*—and became owners of the Liniment. We took immediate means to examine its recipe protect its purity, increase its sale, etc. We believed then, as now, that no advertisement was as cheap as a really good medicine, and that our interest lay directly in reaching the interest of the consumers. This Liniment, always popular, was never entitled to the same attention as now. The very best materials are used—the recipe is alone ours.

In less than six months from our purchase of the Liniment, Mr. Bragg entered the market with an *imitation* and *counterfeit article*, under another name. We prevented his contract of sale; he scouted the moral obligation, and cloaked his legal position by doing the business under the name of his son. He has struggled for some time, unable to make his article sell. It is not liked; people say, "It has no virtue." *Is not his failure of imposture, and the immense success of our Liniment, the grating occasion of this last (disinterested) public appeal?* The public are not interested between Barnes & Park and A. O. Bragg, but they are interested in the genuine purity of an article of such universal necessity as this Liniment. Will you be imposed upon? We have remained quiet; he mistakes the cause, and treads close. We warn him of the results; if he proceeds further, it will be when we can not perceive villainy, and when we dare not punish its perpetrator and protect our rights.

We manufacture the *original, genuine* Mustang Liniment. We are responsible for its effects.

Respectfully,

BARNES & PARK,

sep115-wit s.m.t. New York and Cincinnati.

Du Page County Bank.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Ill., [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all circulating notes issued by the Du Page County Bank at Naperville, Ills., will be redeemed in specie, at par, on presentation at this office, said bank having been closed by protest.

w2w-oct12 JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

NO IMITATION!! We have in store a large supply of English and Scotch

ALES AND PORTER,
PURE WINES AND BRANDIES,
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY,
PURE OLD RYE AND BOURBON,
TURNER'S GINGER BRANDY,
TURNER'S BLACKBERRY WINE AND BRANDY,
ALE AND LAGER,
At wholesale at
J. C. LEMON & CO.,
2d door East of the Court House.

oct9-3wdw

Fall and Winter Goods.

WE ARE ARE IN RECEIPT OF THE largest and most elegant stock of goods ever offered by us and not surpassed by any other house in the city in regard to quality, taste, durability and cheapness.

oct6 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Fancy do do
Anne Boleyne Silk Robes,
Valencia Robes,
Ameline do
Cashmere do
Merino do
Imperial do
Delaine do
oct7 at SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

PLAIN AND PRINTED ALL WOOL DELaines;
Plain and printed Amelines;
Plain and printed merinos;
Plain and printed cashmeres;
Silk faced Coerlnes;
very handsome and cheap, for sale by
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRINTS—beautiful styles for sale by
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

PRINTED DELAINES—A LARGE stock and cheaper than ever sold in the market.
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

ALL WOOL DE BAGE;
All wool striped do
Plain and striped imperial cloths for sale by
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE FOR SALE by oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES—GODFREY S MAKE Boston, and Benkirt's make, Philadelphia, for sale by
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, THE BEST ever brought to this market, for sale by
oct7 SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.

CIDER VINEGAR—A PURE ARTICLE just received and for sale by W. LAVELY.

SPRINGFIELD.......................................OCTOBER 4th, 1858

C. M. & S. SMITH'S

MAMMOTH STOCK

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Is now the [illegible] largest and most complete assortment of all the new and desirable styles of fall and winter goods, that could be found in the eastern markets, now receiving and opening, at the lowest possible price, they will be sold so as to defy competition.

CALL AND SEE, LADIES.

If you cannot suit yourselves better in quality, styles and prices, than any other Houses in the city. We will show you through our stock with pleasure.

SHAWLS.

We would respectfully inform the ladies of this City and County and all the surrounding counties, that we are now opening the

LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT

Stock of mantilla silk shawls, with chenelle and velvet border. Mantilla stella shawls, French stella shawls, very handsome. Wool long shawls, Misses wool long and square shawls, and in fact nothing else but the most beautiful and complete stock of shawls of all kinds (gents included) that has ever been exhibited in this city. They are now ready for your inspection. Give us a call.

HO! ALL YE AFFLICTED

Failing Eyesight.

Read this from

I. B. CURRAN.

FRENCH, CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

SPECTACLES.

DURING MY LATE VISIT TO NEW York, I spent much time with the most celebrated opticians, and with their assistance, kindly volunteered, I was enabled to select the most perfect and approved glasses for the

HUMAN EYE.

I now have them ready for inspection, and hope those afflicted with

Failing Eyesight,

will give me a call, as I feel perfectly satisfied that it will be greatly to their benefit, knowing that I have the most complete assortment of spectacle glasses ever offered in this market, consisting of

Real English Pebble, periscopic
do French do
do Brazilian do
do English Pebble, perifocal
do do do convex
do do do concave
do French blue and green, convex
do English do do do

Plain, periscopic and perifocal cataract glasses from 1½ to 5 inch focus.

Miller's glasses, eye protectors, goggles, etc.,

Also, an entire new article, of great convenience—glasses with

DOUBLE VISION.

Short and long focus combined, perfection for ordinary reading purposes, and much improving the sight for distant objects.

My new stock embraces every variety of devices of the most celebrated opticians for the assistance of defective eyesight, selected from the stocks of the best houses in New York. These articles are mounted in every conceivable style, adapted to the tastes and pockets of one and all who have need of artificial appliances to make "Jordan's road" easy.

Come and examine for yourselves; you are certain to find the article you want. I. B. CURRAN,

Watch and Jewelry House, South side square.

sep11-dawtf

NOW THE BIG GUN IS COMING

20,000 Dollars

WORTH OF NEW FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

All competition in regard to

PRICES,

is out of the question.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF THE VERY latest and most fashionable styles, made of the very best Goods, and manufactured in the best manner, none but the very best of hands being employed in making them.

The assortment comprises

OVERCOATS!

In Raglans and Sacks, of endless variety, made of Beaver Otter, Seal, Lion Skins, etc.

Cassimere and Cloth Dress Coats;
Cassimere Business Coats;
Union Cass do do
Satinett do do

PANTS.

Of every sort and description, from the most stylish to the very cheapest working pants.

VESTS.

We have Silk Velvet, Silk and Cotton Plush, Grenadine and Silk, Cloth and Cassimere, Union and Satinetts.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

Are of a better class and style this season than we ever offered before.

Of our Gents Furnishing Goods it is hardly necessary to speak: We have everything that a man can ask for, from the very finest Linen or Fancy Flannel Shirt, to the cheapest pair of cotton socks.

Now, Gentlemen, come and see us. The goods are here and must be sold, for

More are Coming!

HAMMERSLOUGH & BRO.
North side of the Square.

P. S. We can supply country Merchants with a better stock than they can buy at St. Louis or Chicago and at lower prices. sep30-daw H. & BRO.

Reliable Indemnity.

Chartered - - - - - - - - A. D. 1841.

Peoria Marine Fire and Insurance Company,

No. 30 Main street, Peoria, Illinois.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO ISSUE POLICIES ON

Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation

AND

FIRE RISKS,

At reasonable rates.

Capital - - - $500,000.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac Underhill,	Alex. G. Tyng,	O. Holland,
Wm. R. Phelps,	Philo Holland,	J. Reynolds,
Theodore Perry,	Wm. A. Herron,	L. Holland,
Samuel Howe,	William Fenn,	R. Gregg,
	B. L. T. Bourland,	

OFFICERS:

ISAAC UNDERHILL, President.
B. L. T. BOURLAND, Vice President.
O. HOLLAND, Secretary.

oct6-dly JAS. L. HILL, Agent, Springfield.

CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS. FALL STOCK

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail.

GROVER AYRES WOULD ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country and the country merchants, that he has received and has now upon for inspection, his large and well selected stock of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Also Carpets,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail for cash, as low as can be bought west of the mountains, and 25 per cent less than any house can afford to sell on a credit.

Farmers and others supplied with piece goods at wholesale price. Remember the place where all are served alike and where you don't pay 25 per cent for bad debts. oct2

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

E. L. Foote & Co.

WILL RECEIVE WHEAT, CORN AND all kinds of grain in store, and ship to Chicago at a *VERY LOW COMMISSION!* advancing money or lumber on the receipt of the grain; and will also sell

Lumber,
Shingles,
Hair,
Plaster,
Lath,
Lime,

And all kinds of building material at the

Very Lowest Market Price!

FOR CASH.

☞ None shall give better satisfaction in shipping grain or selling lumber. We will sell lumber at Chicago prices, with freight added. Will also load cars and ship to any point on either Railroad, leading from Springfield or Chicago.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

Office and Yard on Washington street, corner of 9th, near Campbell's Planing Mill and G. W. R. R.

E. L. FOOTE & CO.

E. L. FOOTE,
J. R. TRACY. sep15-daw2m

To Jacob Greenawalt Guardian for Richard Greenawalt Mary Jane Greenawalt, James Rolando Greenawalt, Minor heirs of Thomas B. Greenawalt, deceased, and all others interested.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I shall make application to the County Court of Sangamon County to be holden at the Court House in Springfield on the 1st Monday in the month of November next, to be released from further liability upon the official bond of the said Jacob Greenawalt guardian for the minors aforesaid.

At which term all persons interested, can attend if they see proper. PATRICIUS MORAN.

oct1-w4w

CHAPMAN'S

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SILKS.

Plain black silks; Figured black silks;

FANCY SILKS.

Bonnet silks; Bonnet satins;

DRESS GOODS.

Poplins; Ducals;

ROBE-A-LES.

Debages; English merinos;

FRENCH MERINOES.

Cashmeres; Alpaccas;

MBAZINES.

All wool Delaines; French Calicoes;

BONNETS.

Bonnet Ribbons; Plumes;

FLOWERS.

Ruches; French buds;

NEEDLEWORK.

Undersleeves; Chemisettes;

LADIES' COLLARS.

Swiss Flouncing; Jaconet Flouncing;

CHAPMAN'S
City
Cash
Store
a
on
the
West
side
Square.

oct-daw J. CHAPMAN.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE

RICHEST DIADEM

EVER WORN BY

KINGS OR EMPERORS!

What? Why, a Beautiful Head of Hair.

BECAUSE IT IS THE ORNAMENT GOD Himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth to be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled or shriveled, harsh and dry, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following, and judge. The writer of the first is *the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858

DR. WOOD:—*Dear Sir,*—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficatious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly, S. THALBERG.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, '58.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—*Dear Sir,*—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it to my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

New York, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD:—With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It has also relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD.—About two years ago my hair commenced falling and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

lou29

IN CHANCERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss. Sangamon Circuit Court;
Sangamon County. } October Term, A. D. 1858.

John Hillman, Richard S. Hillman and William Unsworth, complainants.

vs.

Mary Ann Hillman, Allen Hillman, Martha Hillman, and the unknown heirs of Margaret Hardin, deceased, and Charles Arnold, administrator of Oliver Hillman, deceased, defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALLEN Hillman, Martha Hillman and the unknown heirs of Margaret Hardin, deceased, that, John Hillman, Richard S. Hillman and William Unsworth, complainants, have filed a bill in chancery in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, against you, the said Allen Hillman, Martha Hillman and the unknown heirs of Margaret Hardin, deceased, and others, defendants, that a subpoena in chancery has been issued thereon, against you, directed to the sheriff of Sangamon county, aforesaid, and returnable to the first day of the next term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday of October, A. D. 1858.

Now, unless you, the said Allen Hillman, Martha Hillman, and the unknown heirs of Margaret Hardin, deceased, shall be and appear before said Circuit Court at the time and place aforesaid, and plead, answer or demur to said complainants' bill, the same will be taken for confessed as against you, and a decree entered according to the prayer thereof.

Springfield, Oct 5, 1858. PRESCO WRIGHT, clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has lost two promissory notes, one of said notes executed by William Taylor to me for $377,50 dated 10th April 1858 due one day after date, with ten per cent. The other note executed by James L. Beggs to me for $64. said note was dated in May or June 1858 and due one day after date, said note being the only note signed by said parties, or either of them and payable to me. I hereby notify the Public from purchasing or trading for said notes.

sept20-dlt-wlm* JOHN H. CROW.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the most reasonable terms one of the choicest and most valuable tracts of Land in the State, adjoining Elk Hart City on the Chicago Alton & St. Louis Rail Road only 18 miles north of Springfield. Said Tract of Land contains about 3000 acres, 500 of which is good Timber the balance under good cultivation.

There are four fine Brick Dwellings and three of frame on the property, and so situated as to be divided into six or seven good Farms it will be sold in separate tracts or togeth or as may suit purchasers.

For further particulars inquire of John Shockey on the premises or of the undersigned in Springfield.

sept22dw4w EDWARD RIGNEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL concerned, that at the November Term of the County Court of Sangamon county, to be held at the Court House in Springfield, on the first Monday of November next I shall make application to resign the office of Guardian of Francis Taylor and Martin Taylor, minor heirs of James Taylor, deceased, and for adjusting my accounts with said wards.

B. H. CONSTANT.

Springfield, September 29, 1858. w4t

JOHN WILLIAMS & CO

Have been so busy since their

NEW GOODS

WERE RECEIVED, THAT THEY

COULD NOT FIND TIME

To write an advertisement giving all particulars; but will here call attention to our LARGE STOCK of

DRY GOODS!

Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Notions,
&c., &c., &c.,

ALREADY RECEIVED!

—AND—

DAILY COMING!

which we think our customers will do us the justice to say

CANNOT BE BEAT

BY ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY!

Cannot tell you everything now. Call and see for yourselves.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is also well stocked. Also, a good assortment of

Wooden Ware,
Crockery,
Hardware.

ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

Lowest Cash Prices.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS

ARE WELL FILLED.

We can supply

Twenty-five Country Stores,

Giving them a good assortment.

MORE PARTICULARS WHEN WE GET MORE GOODS!

sept14 JOHN WILLIAMS & CO.

LUMBER!!

PLEASE NOTICE—

ALL wishing to buy building Lumber or Fencing, either delivered here or at any point on Railroad,

For Cash,

Will save themselves trouble and money by calling on

E. R. ULRICH & CO.,

WE have on hand a very large stock of thoroughly seasoned LUMBER, which we *guarantee* will be offered for cash, at prices which will clearly make it to the interest of ALL, to buy at home.

Those wishing to buy on long time, may do better elsewhere, as we are determined to make the proper difference between Cash and Credit prices.

Our stock of
SHINGLES,
LATH,
SASH,
DOORS, &c.,
is complete.

ALTON LIME—In barrel or bulk,

Received fresh from kilns, daily.

PLASTER PARIS, best brands.

CEMENT, HAIR, &c.,

Constantly on hand. All for sale at reduced prices,

FOR CASH ONLY.

feb11-ly E. R. ULRICH & CO.
Springfield.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, COMPOUNDED entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of Medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst form, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York, Retailed by all druggists. Sold also, by Canedy & Johnson, Corneau & Diller and J. D. Fosselman, Springfield, Ill.

sep7-dawly

Estate of Frank Gillis, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Frank Gillis, deceased, will attend before the County Court of Sangamon county, to be holden at the Court House in Springfield, on the third Monday in the month of December next, and on the third day of said term, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. MORSE, Adm'r.

Springfield, September 28, 1858.

MANNY & CO.'S REAPER AND MOWER

THIS MACHINE HAS NOW OBTAINED indisputed superiority, (as a combined reaper and mower) over every other of the kind, and having stood the test of both Europe and America, carrying with it the laurels of success and renown, needs no further recommendation than from those amongst us who have purchased machines and tried them. Certificates can be seen at my office, at any time, and to which I invite the attention of farmers and parties wishing to purchase. For sale by B. F. FOX, Agent,

nov11-w Springfield, Ill.

CAPITOL GALLERY,

WEST SIDE OF THE SQUARE, SPRINGfield, Illinois.

Have you seen the many faces,
Beaming each with beauty rare,
Every feature true to nature,
First made true by old Daguerre?
No—Sir—ee.

Then go to the Capitol Gallery. mr16wt

FARM FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM CONTAINING 80 acres, within 3½ miles of Springfield on the Athens road, 40 acres under cultivation, the other 40 is timber land. A small house on the premises, and other out buildings, with good well of water.

For terms apply to ISAAC or JOHN MULL, on the premises. oct2w3w*

THE JOURNAL.

THE LAST VICTIM OF THE GAUNTLET.

An imperial rescript, bearing the date of the 20th of August, 1854, and the signatures of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, has abolished forevermore, within the realms of the whole Austrian Empire, that terrible chastisement, running the gauntlet. Terrible it was indeed; a cruel and barbarous remnant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. I witnessed the last execution of this kind, and record it for the benefit of those who still cling with a strange fondness even to the worst legacies of bygone centuries.

On an autumn morning in the year 1851 the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Eger river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before the residence of the commandant. In the middle of the square, drawn up in a file, stood a company of a Rifle Battalion, to which the delinquent belonged. It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next man. At the tenth stroke of the clock the drums were beaten, and amidst a silence deep and oppressive the prisoner was marched into the square.

He was as fine looking a man as ever I have set eyes upon; tall, powerful and well formed. His handsome features, to which a black moustache gave a bold and martial expression, shone forth in the full grow and vigor of manhood, only they were of a deadly paleness.

He was a non-commissioned officer, and during the last campaign in Italy, 1849, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion. Austria is more generous than England towards those that shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since—in spite of his humble origin and his poverty—if it had not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man; harsh and brutal towards his inferiors, morose and stubborn towards his superiors whenever they deemed it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a private in the whole battalion that had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performance of his military service—the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness—he went his own way, proud, reserved, solitary. Innumerable were the punishments which he had brought upon the men; for however slight the offense might be, he was sure not to pass it over in silence.

His superior offices respected him for his usefulness, his ability, and his exactitude; but they did not like him. The evident look of humanity in the man made him an object of doubt rather than of love. Moreover, there was a vague rumor about his having once struck at his own officer in the midst of a pell mell caused by a hand to hand encounter of the enemy. The report never took a clear shape, the officer having been killed in the engagement, and the gossippings of a few wounded soldiers, having been much too incoherent and contradictory to lead to a formal investigation of the matter; besides it was at the victory of Novarra. He had greatly distinguished himself and old Field Marshal Radezky had—with his own hands—affixed the golden medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those that were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to him, he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel than ever; but always—as it was well understood—for the benefit of the service; the slightest demands of which he performed with the same immutable strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

A few weeks previous to the dreadful punishment which he had now to undergo, he was mounting guard in the outworks with some twenty or twenty five men of his own company. It was a chilly, rainy night, and when the sentries were relieved, they were glad to stretch themselves—wet as they were—upon the floor near the large stove in the middle of the guard room. The floor not being very clean, (floors seldom are in these localities,) and the white uniforms of the men being wet, it was no wonder that the dirt adhered to them with a tenacity that defied all exertions to get it off, when the wearers were aroused by this sergeant to prepare for standing guard once more. The more they tried to rub their clothes clean, the more sturdly he lent a helping hand to their endeavors by an application of the sad equipment of every Austrian non-commissioned officer—the stick. Whilst he was fully at work, cutting away at the men with a powerful arm, the door opened and the officer on duty entered the guard room.

"Attention!" commanded the sergeant; and saluting his superior, made the usual report that nothing worth remarking had happened. The officer, a young ensign, fresh from the military school, and almost a boy, took no notice whatever of this important news, but asked the sergeant in a brisk and somewhat impetuous manner: "What he was again striking the men for?"

The sergeant, already much annoyed at this interference, gave a surly and unwilling answer, and when the young officer rebuked him in a severe and perhaps somewhat haughty manner, the violent and passionate man, losing all self-control lifted up his hand against his officer.

It was but one fatal moment, quick as lightning. The uplifted hand never descended; it was caught by a dozen powerful arms. He was felled to the ground, and disarmed. Half an hour afterwards he found himself in irons in the casemates.

Lifting the arm against a superior is considered a capital crime. In this case it had been committed whilst both parties were on duty, and the Austrian military laws are the very last in the world to be trifled with. The following day he was tried by court martial, and sentenced to be shot. When the sentence was forwarded to the competent authority for ratification, it happened to be the superior's anniversary day; capital punishment was commuted, the criminal had to run the gauntlet.

A cruel act of grace was this commutation! When the first sentence had been read over to him, he had remained cold and impassable; not a muscle of his proud face stirred. He did not fear death; he had looked it in the face many a time without flinching, and to die in the open air, pierced by a dozen balls—a soldier's death—what should he care much for that? But when he was informed that he had to run the gauntlet twice through his company, after having been previously degraded, he trembled for the first time in his life. He knew of many a soldier who had run the gauntlet thrice through a whole battalion, and not been the worse for it after all; he knew of some that had even married afterwards, and brought up families of children; he was fully aware that the issue of this terrible torture depend entirely upon the disposition of the men. Dreadful reflection! Above all, he thought of the shame, the dishonor—and his proud heart was well nigh giving way.

On the evening previous to the punishment, the Second Rifle Battalion of Kherenhuller Infantry would have been unfit for service; the men were drunk. They had got up a carousal in joy and honor of the coming day. But in the morning they were sober enough. The drums ceased to beat as soon as the prisoner had arrived in the middle of the square; his escort fell back. He stood alone near the right wing of the company. There was a dead silence not a respiration was to be heard from all the thousands gathered on the spot. The commanding officer read the sentence over to him for the second time. This done, he exhorted the men according to custom, to dispense with all feelings of compassion, and to do their duty, conformably to the law. The colonel went through his part of the formality in a quic and hurried manner, as if he were unwilling to perform it.

So he was, he knew but too well that in this instance, there was no need whatever for exhortation. These preliminaries being over, the prisoner was delivered into the hands of the provost.

When the latter tore off from his uniform the golden lace and galloons, the marks of his military rank—throwing them together with the golden medal, at his feet, the face of the unfortunate man became purple, and his dark eyes flashed fire. When he was stripped of his coat and shirt, and placed at the entry of the terrible street through which he had to pass, he became pale again. Two soldiers went ahead of him; they marched backward, with their bayonets presented to his breast, so as to force him to keep measure to a drum which brought up the rear. The drum was muffled, its slow and dismal beats sounded like the music of a funeral procession.

When he received the first stroke his features assumed an expression of pain, and his firm set lips quivered slightly. This was, however, the only sign of sensation. Crossing his arms over his breast and pressing his teeth close together, his proud face remained henceforth immovable. His merciless enemies enjoyed but an incomplete triumph after all; they might slash his body in pieces, but his proud and indomitable spirit they could not break. The blows descended with a fearful violence upon him. After the first dozen blood came; but never did he utter one single exclamation of pain; never not even with a look, did he implore for mercy. An expression of scorn and disdain was deeply set on his face, as pale as death. When he had reached at last the left wing of the company, his lacerated back presented a frightful appearance. Even his most exasperated enemies might well have been satisfied now; if it had but been possible, the commanding officer himself would have interceded in his behalf; but this was not even to be thought of; the law must have its course. They faced him right about; he had to make the same way back again.

There was one formality connected with this punishment which was cruel, barbarous and shameful mockery; the delinquent had to thank his executioners for his tortures.

When the victim had arrived at the file leader of the right wing of his company, and the dreadful execution was over at last he threw one last long look, full of contempt, at his tormentors. Then he was seen staggering like a drunken man towards the commanding officer. His eyes, swollen with blood, beamed with an unnatural brightness, his respiration was short and painful; touching his head with his right hand, in token of the military salute, he said in a voice that came out of his throat with a rattling sound, but that was nevertheless distinctly audible all over the place: "I have to thank your honor for this exquisite punishment," and fell dead.

Polite to all Persons.

"You cannot judge a man by the coat he wears."

"Hallo, Limpy, the cars will start in a minute; hurry up, or we shall leave you behind!"

The cars were waiting at a station of one of western railroads The engine was puffing and blowing. The baggage master was busy with baggage and checks. The men were hurrying to and fro with chests and valises, packages and trunks. Men, women and children were rushing for the cars and hastily securing their seats, while the locomotive snorted, and puffed, and blowed.

A man carelessly dressed was standing on the platform of the depot. He was looking around him, and seemingly paid little attention to what was passing. It was easy to see that he was lame. At a hasty glance one might easily have supposed that he was a man of neither wealth nor influence. The conductor of the train gave him a contemptuous look, and slapping him familiarly on the shoulder, he called out,

"Hallo, Limpy, better get aboard or the cars will leave you!"

"Time enough, I reckon," replied the individual so roughly addressed, and he retained his seemingly listless position.

The last trunk was tumbled into the baggage car. "All aboard!" cried the conductor. "Get on, Limpy!" said he, as he passed the lame, carelessly dressed man.

The lame man made no reply.

Just as the train was slowly moving away, the lame man stepped on the platform of the last car, and walking in quietly took a seat.

The train had moved on a few miles when the conductor appeared at the door of the car where our friend was sitting. Passing along he soon discovered the stranger whom he had seen at the station.

"Hand out your money here!"

"I don't pay," replied the lame man, very quietly.

"Don't pay?"

"No, sir."

"We'll see about that. I shall put you out at the next station!" and he seized the valise which was on the rack over the head of our friend.

"Better not be so rough, young man," returned the stranger.

The conductor released the carpet bag for a moment; and seeing he could do no more then, he passed on to collect the fare from other passengers. As he stopped at a seat a few paces off, a gentleman who had heard the conversation just mentioned, looked at the conductor, and asked him—

"Do you know to whom you were speaking just now?"

"No, sir."

"That was Peter Warburton, the President of the road."

"Are you sure of that, sir?" replied the conductor, trying to conceal his agitation.

"I know him."

The color rose a little in the young man's face, but with a strong effort he controlled himself, and went on collecting his fare as usual.

Meanwhile Mr. Warburton sat quietly in his seat—none of those who were near him could unravel the expression of his face, nor tell what would be the next movement in this scene. And he—of what thought he? He had been rudely treated; he had been unkindly taunted with the infirmity which had come perhaps through no fault of his. He could revenge himself if he chose. He could tell the directors the simple truth, and the young man would be deprived of his place at once. Should he do it?

And yet, why should he care? He knew what he was worth. He knew how he had risen by his own exertions to the position he now held. When, a little orange peddler, he stood by the street crossings, he had many a rebuff. He had outlived those days of hardness; he was respected now. Should he care for a stranger's roughness or taunt? Those who sat near him waited curiously to see the end.

Presently the conductor came back. With a steady energy he walked up to Mr. Warburton's side. He took his books from his pocket, the book bills, and the tickets which he had collected, and laid them in Mr. Warburton's hand.

"I resign my place, sir," he said.

The President looked over the accounts for a moment, then motioning to the vacant seat at his side, said—

"Sit down, sir, I would like to talk with you."

As the young man sat down, the President turned to him with a face in which there was no angry feeling, and spoke to him in an undertone:

"My young friend, I have no revengeful feelings to gratify in this matter; but you have been very imprudent. Your manner had it been thus to a stranger, would have been very injurious to the interests of the Company. I might tell them of this, but I will not. By doing so I should throw you out of your situation, and you might find it difficult to find another. But, in future, remember to be polite to all whom you meet. You cannot judge of a man by the coat he wears; and even the poorest should be treated with civility. Take up your books, sir, I shall tell no one of what has passed. If you change your course, nothing which has happened to-day shall injure you. Your situation is still continued. Good morning, sir!"

The train of cars swept on, as many a train had done before; but within it a lesson had been given and learned, and the purport of the lesson ran somewhat thus—DON'T JUDGE FROM APPEARANCES.

ELOPEMENT IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes the following:

We had a little excitement the other day in an elopement case. A young journeyman printer in the printing office of Thomas Buell & Blanchard, ran off with the daughter of our Judge of the Orphan's Court, two or three days since. The printer was poor, but perfectly honest and respectable. The girl moved in the higher circles of life—and was but sixteen. The Judge and his son came to the printer's working office—with pistols and rawhide say some—and were very indignant, but upon learning that the couple had gone through the ceremonies correctly—getting a license and married according to law, they were pacified, and both doubtless concluded to make the best of it. It would do little good to horsewhip the offender, or to put a bullet into him.

☞ It seems the telegraphic isolation at Trinity Bay is perfect, no one being admitted into the station house for love or money. From this it would seem that there is no defect in the gutta percha covering of the operators at that station.—*N. B. Mercury.*

[From the St. Joseph Journal, October 2.]

Arrival of the Salt Lake Mail.

Mail Robbery by the Indians—Superintendent of Indian affairs Starting for Carson Valley—A Terrible Recontre at Salt Lake City.

In the forenoon of yesterday, 1st inst., the Salt Lake mail arrived in this city, in charge of Mr. George L. Merick, with dates from Salt Lake City to the 11th of September. The California and Salt Lake mail had been robbed by the Indians in Carson Valley, about two weeks previous A young man named Mayfield, with two others, had the mail in charge. They were attacked by a large body of Indians in Carson Valley. Mayfield and his comrades fired on the Indians killing three, and then fled on foot and made their escape. The Indians tore up the coaches, captured the animals and took all the equipments.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs was fixing to leave Salt Lake City for Carson Valley, two days after the mail party left. A body of dragoons would accompany him as far as the Humboldt river, where they were to be stationed. The Superintendent was laying in goods and presents for the Indians, and it was hoped that he would be able to arrange matters amicably with them.

On the night of the 10th ult, a man named Rucker, who kept a gambling house in Salt Lake City, fell out with another man named Peel, and a terrible recontre ensued. They fought with pistols in the bar room. They both fell the first fire, and discharged their pistols at each other while lying on the floor. Rucker was shot dead and Peel had a ball lodged in his head near the brain, and was supposed to be mortally wounded. Dr. Kavnough, who is spoken of as being one of the best physicians in America, had probed for the ball but was unsuccessful.

Young was still closeted in his harem. Heber C. Kimble was seen walking [illegible] street the day the mail party left. Pol[illegible] matters are quiet in the city and [illegible]

A gentleman was seen at Fort Laramie who had just returned from Pike's Peak gold mines and pronounced them a humbug. He said while a man was making $1 50 he would spend $2. Others were seen, however, who pronounce the mines rich.

Large herds of buffalo were seen between Cottonwood Springs and Fort Kearney. The mules had to be guarded to keep the buffalo from causing a stampede. Gen. Burr, one of the mail contractors was met at Plumb Creek getting on well, but some of his mules were giving out.

The mail party had a remarkably pleasant time coming in. They did not encounter a drop of rain, hail or snow. Roads and grass good—corn scarce—weather fine—waters low.

Col. Ewing, of Lexington, the late American candidate for Governor of this State, and Mr. John Finch, of Texas, came passengers.

THE GOLD MINES.

Return of the Bates County Miners—Late and Important Information from the New Gold Regions—Pike's Peak.

Judge J. D. Myers, of Bates county, was in our town on last Thursday, from whom we gather the following particulars. The Bates company, numbering fifteen men, headed by Couch and Captain Dusk—the former a California miner—left for the new auriferous region, Pike's Peak, on the 15th of May last. They joined on their outward trip a party of Cherokee Indians, headed by Beck, a Cherokee, and made the journey together. They remained two months, and arrived home safely last week. The report they bring of their gold explorations, is not by any means flattering. They state they made a thorough examination of the famous Cherry Creek, where such rich deposits are reported to have been found, and were unable to make any discoveries demonstrating that money could be made by mining in that region. They further state that they prospected thoroughly the country around Pike's Peak, and on the South Platte, and particularly the whole of Cherry Creek. They say that they found some fine gold on the surface, and brought home with them, as specimens, each from twenty-five cents to a dollar's worth. They state that they did not meet with Cantrell on Cherry Creek or in the gold region, although it has been reported through the papers, that at the time they were there, he was prospecting in that country; and they regard the statement made through the papers of Cantrell as a humbug. They assert, however, that there is gold to be found there, but that mining cannot be made profitable, as they have given the country a thorough test, to satisfy themselves that it cannot As we have stated, the gold they brought home was found on the surface; they did not in any instance reach the bed rock, in their explorations, owing to the quicksand they encountered—which, we understand from miners, is a favorable indication of rich deposits. In fine, the party state that the explorations have satisfied them that the new gold diggings *will not pay.*—*Osceola Independent.*

Mental Hygiene.

From the report of the proceedings of the association of Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, at their late meeting in Quebec, we extract the following remarks made by Dr. Ray, in the course of a discussion which followed the reading of a paper on Mental Hygiene. The statements thus made deserve the most careful attention from all who are engaged in the training of the young, if they would avoid a fatal error widely prevalent, no doubt, in most of our communities:

> I see no cause in operation more calculated to deteriorate the power of endurance, both physical and mental, than our system of education It is a matter of common observation, and none the less so, I fear, on account of the opposition it has encountered from every one who has the least idea of the mischief it has produced. Still we cannot avoid the duty of bearing our testimony against it on every suitable occasion.
>
> Children are put into school almost as soon as they can go alone, and kept there six hours a day, and as they advance the work increases. If fortunate enough to reach the age of twelve uninjured, then the great physiological evolution in the system takes place, and renders it more sensitive under the strain to which it is subjected. They go into the high schools, where the sessions are five or six hours long, and not for the purpose of study alone; some do not study at school at all, the time being occupied solely in recitation. Out of school they are kept at their studies frequently until ten or eleven o'clock at night. I am astonished every little while at some new revelation respecting the extent of those practices. A few weeks ago, I was informed that many of the girls attending the high school in Providence—girls who ought to be in bed by nine o'clock—were habitually up until eleven or twelve, getting their exercises for the next day.
>
> The number of youth that break down in consequence of excessive cerebral activity is countless. The disease may pass under some other name, even dysentery, as in a case that came under my notice only last week. A lady informed me that her only child, a daughter, fourteen years old, had died at school of dysentery, though the disease seemed light, and her physicians had declared, an hour or two before she died, that there was no danger. I ascertained, however that she was one of those intellectual children who are fond of study, and that she had been encouraged to use her brain to the utmost extent, with none of those exercises and recreations which might have checked the ruinous effect of such a course. In this condition she was attacked by a disease which, under other circumstances, would not have been serious, and she wanted the nervous energy to resist it. This case illustrates an effect of excessive cerebral exercise too much overlooked. I mean the inability to bear the least shock of disease in any other organ, as if the vital forces had all been used up in supplying the demands of the brain. The ordinary manifestations of this condition are so common that, in consequence of their very commonness, they faill to make any impression upon us. Foreigners come among us to see it and speak of it. Sir Charles Fox, one of the commissioners of the Crystal Palace, while in Boston, not long since, visited one of the high schools for girls. On coming away he remarked to his friend, "you seem to be training your girls for the lunatic asylum." Such was the impression made upon an intelligent stranger by their intellectual achievements in connection with their pale and sallow faces.

☞ During the past week, we have received communications from Marine, Troy and Collinsville, which state that the People's Ticket can't be beat.—*Madison Advertiser, Sept. 30th*

[illegible]olitical Affairs in Old Madison.

[illegible]tors State Journal:—There is not a little a[illegible]ment as well as encouragement to be fou[illegible] the present aspect of the political ar[illegible] this county; and presuming you may be [illegible]ceed of a quantity of both I propose to se[illegible] you up a dish to be seasoned and dis-ca[illegible]d at discretion.

[illegible]as been understood for some months past am[illegible] our Douglas friends, that it was all important to carry Madison county against the Repu[illegible]ans, and consequently the operation techni[illegible]ly called "setting the terrapins" has been i[illegible] progress since very early in the season. It resu[illegible]d some time ago in the announcement of the [illegible]lowing names as standard bearers in this F[illegible]ffian army:

F[illegible] State Senator—Col. S. A. Buckmaster.
[illegible] presentatives—Joseph L. Sloss and Z. B. Job.
F[illegible] Sheriff—W. Tyler Brown.

T[illegible] composition of this ticket is somewhat pe[illegible]. Col. Buckmaster, a talented and pop[illegible]ar gentleman, was at one time a Know Not[illegible]ng when Know Nothingism was at a pre[illegible]m, but he soon fell from grace and backslid into the bosom of the immaculate Democratic party, where at present he is an honored and honorable member. Mr. Sloss has always be[illegible] a Know Nothing, and we presume is one now, [illegible]t out of gratitude to Senator Douglas, the [illegible]nch friend, encourager and supporter of th[illegible] organization, as we all know—he has recen[illegible] given in his allegiance and taken off his p[illegible]tical hat to that gentleman. Mr. Job was, [illegible]rhaps *is*, a Know Nothing, having been the no[illegible]inee of and elected Sheriff of the county by [illegible] party.

T[illegible]or Brown is "true blue," "dyed in the wool," and a good wholesome piece of Dem-[illegible]loth. *He* was put upon the ticket "for [illegible]scutious."

[illegible]oner were these gentleman in the field, [illegible] hideous and unconquerable stench be-[illegible], penetrating into the Democratic [illegible] and [illegible] Democratic atmosphere [illegible] Dem[illegible] to trail [illegible] Lincoln. [illegible]

As your readers may be aware, there is a cordial hatred of railroads and railroad men in this [illegible]ction among all parties, and Messrs. Buck[illegible]aster and Job are well known to be some[illegible]at inclined to be partial to that institution. After the aforesaid stench, came a volley of [illegible]mocratic curses; good old Democrats [illegible] good old Democratic oaths that they never would support these men—that Douglas had enough to carry without breaking his back with railroad men and railroad interests; and if to sustain him they must vote for such men, he might go to a place which our respect for that gentleman forbids us to mention.

In the mean time the Republicans and Americans and "all opposed to Douglas" had—on the principle of "fighting the Devil with fire"—formed a coalition eminently satisfactory to both parties, and at a large convention held at Edwardsville, Hon. Joseph Gillespie was nominated for State Senator, Messrs. Curtis Blakeman and Isaac Cox for Representatives, and Sidney Hart for Sheriff. This made things infinitely worse in the enemys' camp. It was supposed that Mr. Sloss would carry the American party with him, but that wire evidently would not work and at a very small meeting in a very small office in the city of Alton, it was gravely proposed to write him a letter and request him to withdraw. This was objected to by several prominent Democrats on the ground that "he was the only gentleman on the ticket and they wanted the pleasure of voting for him." An effort was made to get Mr. Job off the ticket, but he clung to the rails with too much tenacity. Finally as a last resort, a convention was called at Edwardsville for the 5th inst., to thoroughly ventilate the ticket, put down the slow horses and put up some genuine clippers.

Mr. Sloss, it was decided by several would-be leaders, must not run; and it was proposed to take Mr. Tylor Brown as a substitute. But that gentleman plead poverty—did not want to be Representative, and as all his friends knew that, having held paying offices for twenty-one years, he had unaccountably failed to make money, it was finally decided to let him be Sheriff, and retrieve his losses. Two prominent citizens of Alton were appealed to to become candidates, and "save the ticket." Both declined; one because he had never been beaten and did not wish to be, the other because he *had* lately been, and did not care to repeat the lesson. And so the Convention came off on yesterday.

Judge Joseph Chapman, late [illegible] in Upper Alton, went over to Edwardsville with his official head under his arm, and his martyr blood dripping from his garments, pointing with his cold finger at the nomination for Sheriff, but it availed him nothing, and he subsided into the political sepulchre to await a future resurrection.

Mr. Job was re-nominated and confirmed; and to the utter astonishment of those who thought they had matters arranged, Mr. Sloss was likewise re-nominated and confirmed!

So the ticket stands as it did before—a ticket which has produced rebellion and mutiny already, and will result in an inglorious defeat.

We regret that circumstances will deprive you of the society of Col. Buckmaster in the Capitol the coming winter, but hoping the presence of "Old Joe" may prove a partial recompense, I remain, very truly,

X. Y. Z.

From the St. Louis News and Intelligencer.

Douglas and the American Party of Illinois.

There are over 30,000 American voters in Illinois. Unless Douglas can get the support of this large body of voters, he is lost; and he and his friends know it.

Hence it is that Douglas interlards all his speeches with sycophantic praise of "Crittenden and the noble band of Americans in the late Congress that opposed Lecompton." Hence it is that when we directed the attention of the American party of Illinois to the early and uniform hatred and persecution that they and their principles had received at the hands of Douglas, the *Republican*, of this city, came out, in evident alarm, and tried to stop the effect of our article, against Douglas, and to persuade the Illinois Americans to support him.

But the *Republican* cannot shield the arch-enemy of the American party from his fate. No man has cursed the American party more deeply than Douglas; and "curses like chickens come home to roost." In one of his most noted assaults on the American party, Douglas declared, in a public speech, that it was impossible that any man, after joining the American party, could be worthy of belief, even on oath. He asserted that every man, in joining the American party, swore at his initiation to tell a lie, if ever questioned as to his party—and that, beginning with an oath to tell lies, the sequel of the American party would be alike dishonorable and degrading.

With such a record before him, does Douglas suppose there is an American in Illinois so steeped in self-abasement and pusillanimity as to aid in his elevation anew to office? Will the *Republican* dare insult them by the proposition that they shall so far sink their [illegible] and spirit?

From the Louisville Journal.

Canvass Items.

Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, has returned from his speech-making tour in Illinois. He made two speeches for Douglas and gave out. He couldn't possibly make the people there comprehend how he could be a Douglas man and a Buchanan man at the same time. Undoubtedly he can be more sorts of a man than any other human specimen they ever saw.

—Senator Douglas says in one of his speeches that the world is looking upon the conflict in Illinois. No doubt he is under the impression that the comet has come from a distant part of the universe just to be a spectator of the fight between him and Lincoln. May be when it goes he will feel like taking passage on it.

A FIRE IN THE REAR.—The Mound City Emporium (neutral,) published in Pulaski county, "Lower Egypt," douses a bucket full of cold water over the Douglas performances in that neighborhood previous to the Jonesboro debate. It concludes as follows:

"About 5 o'clock the crowd, which numbered six or seven hundred, dispersed—many of them feeling that a great deal of noise had been made over a very small "passel of cider." Douglas added no new forces to his ranks—he did not, in short, come fully up to the expectations of the people."

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.—The following persons from Illinois have been admitted as acting Midshipmen at the Naval University at Annapolis: Chas. L. Huntington, Edward N. Kellogg, Frederick H. Crandall, John K. Carothers and Archibald N. Mitchell.

Items for Farmers

AND ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN HORSES AND CATTLE.

The Great Pennsylvania Remedy!

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE MEDIcines saved from our late fire is the "*The Great Pennsylvania Condition Powder*," so well known and established in this part of the country. Sufficient to say that, notwithstanding the puffing of other "Horse Powders" in the papers, the experience of our farmers fully corroborate all we can say in regard to it. *Go to it, farmers and horsemen!*

It is every man's duty not only to take care of his family, but of his horses. He has been given to us for our service, usefulness and pleasure; it is therefore highly essential that we should protect so willing and devoted a servant. The spring and summer campaign is near at hand, the horse must do the labor. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars depend on that noble animal.

Then, take care of him, Mr. FARMER as you value your crop; see that he is in good condition; let him go forth to the plow head and tail up, having a good appetite, not hide-bound, but full of energy to do the great work, every hair on his hide in the right place.

References—James Stewart, Fancy Creek; Isaac Troxel Brush Creek; S. A. Jones, Rochester; N. S. Bates, stage agent Fairfield, Iowa; Josephus Gatton and John Bell, Lick Creek; J. B. Smith, John Cook, John Kavanaugh, M. Wickersham, John Eck, I. B. Diller, R. F. Ruth, I. P. Dana, John Burnap, Ward Dana, Joseph Perkins, Joseph Stockdale, H. P. Cone, Col. A. G. Herndon, S. G. Jones, Charles Dunn, Geo. Gray, Geo. Chatterton, Butler & Bros., O. Lewis, Charles Lorch and many others.

Don't be mistaken in the place!

Be sure and call on us at E. R. Wiley's clothing store, south side of the square, where you will find everything kept in the drug line, which we will sell very cheap.

apr3-law CORNEAU & DILLER.

NEW CITY GROCERY
AND
PROVISION STORE

One Door North of the Eagle Building, North Sixth Street Springfield.

HAVING JUST RECEIVED A LARGE stock of groceries from New York, New Orleans and St. Louis, I have opened in addition to my dry goods establishment, a store on North Sixth street, under the superintendence of S. C. Hampson, for the selling of all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Country Produce, House Furnishing Goods, Queensware, Glassware, Willow-Ware, Dried Fruits, Tobacco, Window Glass, Nails, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices for cash or produce.

Believing that it is [illegible] interest of FARMERS, MECHANICS [illegible] and Provisions, I [illegible] prepared to offer as good bargains as any house in the city.

Bacon, Butter, Eggs, Flour, Lard, &c., always on hand.

may21-dw S. B. FISHER.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT SUCCESS IS ALWAYS THE most conclusive proof of great merit. Judged by this test, there is no labor-saving machine before the public comparable to Singer's Sewing Machines. After establishing the highest reputation in the United States, they were exhibited at the late "Exposition Universelle" in France, where they carried off the highest premium; and a great manufactory to make them has been built in Paris.

IN EVERY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY

in which sewing is to be done, these machines can be used with immense profit. As the speed of the Railway train is to traveling on foot, so is sewing with Singer's Machines compared with hand-sewing. No tailor, shoemaker, dressmaker carriage trimmer, saddler, hatter, &c., &c., should be without one. The fair profit of using one of these machines, regularly employed, is

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

In all private families where there is much sewing to be done these machines are an invaluable assistance. Planters and hotel keepers find them particularly convenient and profitable. These machines are simple in their construction and very strong and durable, being the only kind of Sewing Machine ever made, by which every sort of work, coarse or fine, could be perfectly executed. Thousands of inferior and worthless Sewing Machines have been made and sold under various names, but Singer's Machines alone have been found everywhere to satisfy the wants of the public.

Plain printed instructions for using, are sent with each machine, from which any one can readily acquire the art of managing them. The machines are packed securely to go to any part of the world. To all persons desiring more particular information we will, on application by letter at either of our offices, forward a copy of I. M. Singer & Co's Gazette, a paper wholly devoted to the Sewing Machine interest.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Principal Office, No. 223 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES.

No. 47 Hanover St., Boston.
" 97 Chapel St., New Haven, Ct.
Gloversville, N. Y.
No. 274 Broad st., Newark, N. J.
"142 Chestnut st., Phila.
"105 Baltimore st., Balt.
No. 33 Westminster st., Providence, R. I.
" 5 East 4th st., Cin.
" 65 North 4th st., St. Louis.
" 41 St. Charles, st., New Orleans.
" 20 Dauphin st., Mobile.
July19-dsw

F. A. H. GARLICHS. NIMROD BECK. GEO. W. FISHER.

MONROE IRON WORKS.

On Levee, Main & Plum Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

GARLICHS, BECK & FISHER, MANUfacturers of steam engines, saw, grist and oil mill machinery, lard and tobacco screws, lever presses, shafting, pulleys, etc., etc., iron and brass casting, bridge bolts and bridge castings, boiler, sheet iron and copper work of all descriptions; blacksmithing and repairing of every kind done to order. [illegible]-feb5-wly-3dp

WELLS' Condition German POWDER

For Horses, Cattle, Mules and Sheep.

ELDER & BROTHER

Respectfully invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of

STOVES TINWARE, &c.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

AMONG OUR STOCK OF STOVES YOU will find the Forrest Oak Cook Stove, which is given up by all those that have used them, to be the best Stove now in use. They are the latest improved, and have all advantages over any other stove in this market. We keep all other kinds of Cook and Parlor Stoves, such as the Black Diamond, Western Star, Mayflower, Buckeye State, Western America, Prize Premium, Morning Star, Hoosier State. Also, a fine assortment of Parlor, Box, Office, Coal, Shop and Air-tight Stoves. We keep a good assortment of Tinware, at wholesale or retail. Also, a good assortment of the Seneca Falls Pumps, such as Force, Lift Well, Cistern, and Stock Pumps. Also, large Cooks, Kettles, Hollow-ware and Dog Irons; Skillets and ride, Sad Irons, Lead Pipe, Sheet Zinc and Sheet Lead.

Sheet Iron and Copper Work of all kinds done—such as Sheet Iron Breeching and Chimneys for Steam Mills; Copper Pipes, Tin Roofing. Job work done at short notice, and warrant satisfaction. Thankful for past patronage, we hope, by strict attention, to merit a continuance.

Highest price paid for all Copper and Pewter.

mr6d&w ELDER & BROTHER.

CHARTER OAK COOK STOVES.

I KEEP ON HAND CONSTANTLY all sizes of this celebrated stove, from the smallest to the largest, and am the only dealer in Springfield authorized by the patentee and manufacturer to sell them. Persons wishing to purchase a good cooking stove, will do well to call and examine them before buying any other kind, as all who have used them agree in saying that they are the very best cook stove now in use in the west. I have a skeleton prepared, by which the whole interior arrangements can be seen, and an examination will satisfy any person that its reputation for durability, and as the very best cook stove in every particular, is just. Size No. 7 and 8 is for wood or coal.

myal-dawly P. A. DORWIN.

J. C. LAMB

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY
OF ALL KINDS.
CASTINGS OF IRON OR BRASS,
HORSE POWERS,
STEEL CLIPPER PLOWS,
BALCONY RAILING AND FENCING,
Cast Iron Fronts, Window Caps and Sills
WATER WHEELS,
GRIST AND SAW-MILL GEARING,
AND
PRAIRIE PLOWS,
OF ALL SIZES.
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 30.

NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK
—OF—
WATCHES,
SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE
DIAMONDS
ORNAMENTAL JEWELRY, &C.
GUNS, PIS[illegible]
Hunting App[illegible]atus, &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

- Gold Guard and Vest Chains;
- Ladies' Hunting, Diamond, and Emerald Watches;
- Ladies' Chatelan and Guard Chains;
- Diamonds, in sets,
- Diamond Rings, Pins and Ear Drops,
- Pearls, in full and half sets,
- Cameo, in full sets,
- Gold stone do
- Florentine Mosaics, in full sets,
- Sets Mosaic do,
- French Emerald and Fancy Painting do;
- Corals and fancy Sets, with Pearls
- Plain and Set Pins;
- Large variety of Bracelets,
- Plain and set Pins, Ear Rings, Rings, Necklaces,
- Rings and Seal do.,
- Watch Seals, Keys & Chains,
- Gold Shields, Thimbles and Crosses
- Gold Pens and Pencils,
- Large and small Lockets,
- Gold Studs, collar and sleeve Buttons,
- Silver Bouquet Holders,
- Porte-Monnaies,
- Card Cases,
- Plain do.,
- Full sets Silver Goblets, Cups and Tumblers,

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOWS EMBLEMS, of which I have a variety constantly on hand.

Clocks & Watches Repaired,

at short notice, and in the best manner, by experienced and careful workmen.

My friends, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and make an examination of my splendid assortment of Goods, all of which will be sold at the most reasonable rates for cash.

I. B. CURRAN.

June17-daw

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of John A. Crain, and against Morrison Brown and Jesse Brown, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: North ½ of the south east quarter of section 33, township 14, north of range 7, west third meridian, as the property of the said Jesse Brown, which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, S. C.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of John G. Yeater, and against Joseph Ledlie, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: the N E ¼ of sec No. 30, township 15, north of range 4, west 3d P. M., as the property of the said Joseph Ledlie, which I shall offer at Public Sale, at the door of the Court House in the City of Springfield, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff S. C.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO EXECUTIONS TO me directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, one in favor of Johnson, Reader & Co., and against Joel Johnson, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: N W ¼ of lot No one, in block No 16 old town plat of the town (now city) of Springfield, beginning at the S W corner of said lot, thence running east forty feet on Washington street, thence south one half the depth of said lot, thence west forty feet, thence north to the place of beginning, as the property of the said Joel Johnson, which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, one in favor of Richard Young and against Joel Johnson; I have levied upon the following described property to-wit: the N W ¼ of lot No. one in block No. 16, old town plat of the town (now city) of Springfield, beginning at the S W corner of said lot, thence running east forty feet on Washington street, thence south one half the depth of said lot, thence west forty feet, thence north to the place [illegible] Joel Johnson, which [illegible] I shall offer at public sale, at [illegible] in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Louis Salzenstein, and against Bryant J. Purcell and Daniel Shaffer, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: Lots 9 and 10, in block No. 1, in Groves & Lester's addition to the town of Benton, as the property of the said Bryant J. Purcell, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house in Springfield, in said State, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858.

Between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day for cash in hand to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of John Piper and against John Whitson and Henry Summers, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit: The south east quarter of the north west quarter of section 27, township 15, north of range 7, west of the 3d meridian, as the property of the said John Whitson, and on the east ½ of the S ½ of sec 16, town 15, north range 7, west of the 3d meridian, as the property of the said Henry Summers, which I shall offer at public sale at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, September 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Isaac Keys, and against Henry S. Stafford, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The undivided sixth part of the southeast quarter of the N. E. quarter of sec. No. 25, township 15, north of range 4, west of the 3d meridian, as the property of the said Henry S. Stafford, which I offer shall at public sale at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., and sunset of said day for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Solomon Brundage, and against Ira A. Brown, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: Lots No. 9 and 7, in block No. 2, in Mason's addition to the town (now city) of Springfield, as the property of the said Ira A. Brown, which I shall offer at public sale at the court house in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME [illegible] Court of Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Jacob Bunn, and against S. & A. Francis and George Barrell, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The north 37 feet of the south 67 feet of lot No. 4, in block No. 12, old town plat of the town (now city) of Springfield, as the property of the said S. & A. Francis, which I shall offer at public sale at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858,

between the hour of nine in the forenoon and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Jacob Bunn, and against S. & A. Francis, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The north 37 feet of the south 67 feet of lot No. 5, in block No. 12, old town plat of the town (now city) of Springfield, as the property of the said S. & A. Francis, which I shall offer at public sale at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858,

between the hour of nine in the forenoon and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Jacob Bunn, and against Benjamin W. Gray and John W. Taylor, I have levied upon the following described property, to wit: The north 120 acres of the N. E. quarter of section 12, township 15, north of range 4, west of the 3d meridian, as the property of the said John W. Taylor, which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M., and sunset of said day for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Addison Hickox, and against Benj. W. Gray and John W. Taylor, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: The south part E. half of the S. W. quarter of section 10, town 15, range 4, west 3d meridian, containing 75 acres; also the N. half of the east half of S. E. quarter of section 15, town 15, north of range 4, west 3d meridian, containing 40 acres, more or less, as the property of the said John W. Taylor, which I shall offer at public sale at the Court House in Springfield, on

MONDAY, THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1858,

between the hour of nine in the forenoon and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, Sept. 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Nicholas H. Ridgley and against Benjamin W. Gray and John W. Taylor, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: the south 15 acres of the W ½ of the S E ¼ of sec 15 township 15 N, of range 4 W, of 3d meridian. Also, the [illegible] of the S E ¼, same section, township and range, containing [illegible] acres, [illegible] of the said John W. Taylor, which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, S. C.

Springfield, September 23, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO me directed and delivered, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, in the State of Illinois, in favor of Abraham Freeman and against Christopher R. Pierce and John W. Taylor, I have levied upon the following described property, to-wit: East part of the north ½ of the S E ¼ of section 8, town 15, range 4 west, containing 65 acres. Also, 65½ acres off the S E part of the E ½ of the N E ¼ of same section, township and range, as the property of the said John W. Taylor, which I shall offer at public sale, at the Court House in Springfield, in said State, on

Monday, the 18th day of October, 1858,

between the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution.

JOHN COOK, Sheriff.

Springfield, September 23, 1858.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

William B. Headington, executor of George M. Headington, deceased, petitioner;
vs.
Margaret Hedington, et als., defendant.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.— Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a decree rendered in the above entitled cause, at the April term, A. D. 1858, of the Circuit Court within and for the County of Sangamon, and State of Illinois, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for one-tenth of the purchase money cash in hand, and the balance in two equal payments, at six and eighteen months, at the door of the Court House in the city of Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, the sixth day of November next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and sunset of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The west half of the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirty (30,) in township No. thirteen (13,) north range No. five (5,) west, containing 40 acres; also, the west half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirty (30,) in township No. thirteen (13,) north range No. five (5,) west, containing eighty (80) acres; also, lot No. one (1) of the northwest quarter of section No. thirty (30,) township thirteen (13,) N. R. five (5,) west, containing 80 acres; also, the west part of the south part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. twelve (12) in township No. thirteen (13,) N. R. six (6,) west, containing ten acres, all in Sangamon county.

A deed will be executed by the undersigned on the day of sale, to the purchaser or purchasers, and notes and mortgage taken to secure the deferred payments.

sep23-w6w WILLIAM B. HEADINGTON, Ex'r.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICAtion of Benjamin W. Morse, an insolvent debtor, to be discharged from his debts, pursuant to chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes of Minnesota.

In the District Court of Minnesota, for the Second Judicial District, County of Ramsey.

The date of the first publication of this notice in the "Daily Times," published at St. Paul is the 10th day of August, 1858. The date of the first publication in the "Illinois State Journal," published at Springfield, Illinois, is the 26th day of August, 1858.

By an order made on the 23 day of August, 1858, by Hon. E. J. Palmer, Judge of the Court above named, the creditors of Benjamin W. Morse, the insolvent debtor above named, who resides in St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, are required to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his Chambers in said St. Paul, on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, whether contracted by him individually and severally, or jointly with N. P. Ingales, of said St. Paul, under the firm name of Ingales & Morse.

Dated St. Paul, Min., August 9th, 1858.

SPENCER & GREEN,
aug26-w10w Attorneys for Insolvent, St. Paul.

LOST.

THE CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY BY Elias S. Pettijohn, deceased, of the following lands, have been lost or mislaid:

E ½ NE ¼	Sec.	25,	T. 14,	R. 4 E.	80 acres.	
E ½ SW	"	21,	" 14,	" 5	" 80	"
E ½ SW	"	28,	" 14,	" 5	" 80	"
SW ¼ NW ¼	"	28,	" 14,	" 5	" 40	"
Lot 2 NW	"	30,	" 14,	" 5	" 30	"

Any person finding or knowing the place of such papers (dated Vandalia '35), will please return said papers to me, and receive a fair reward, as I design to apply for the patents at an early day.

J. H. NORTHCOTT,
sep22 w6w Adm. of Elias S. Pettijohn.

MERCHANTS' & MECHANICS' BANK.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Springfield, Ills.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all circulating notes issued by the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, of Chicago, Ills., will be redeemed in specie, at par, on presentation at this office, said Bank having been put into liquidation by protest.

sep11-w2t JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.

MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of November, and continue four months.

A free preliminary course of Lectures will be delivered during the month of October. Also, Clinical Lectures at [illegible] Court, and [illegible]

JOS. N. McDOWELL, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.
ABNER HOPTON, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JOHN BARNES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Botany.
JNO. T. HODGEN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
E. S. FRAZER, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
THOS. McMARTIN, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Clinical Medicine.
J. DRAKE McDOWELL, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Surgery.
JNO. J. McDOWELL, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.—For full course of Lectures $105; Matriculation fee, $5; Fee for Dispensation, $10. No charge for Hospital, Dispensary or Museum.

Persons desiring further information will address JOHN T. HODGEN, Secretary of the Faculty, or on arriving in the city, call on Prof. Jos. N. McDowell, at the College, corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets, St. Louis.

au25 wtoocl JOS. N. McDOWELL, M. D., Dean.

GREAT FARM FOR SALE.

THREE MILES EAST OF WAVERLY, Ill., containing five hundred and sixty acres, all improved. The land is beautifully rolling; well watered, which never fails, even in the driest seasons; has a fine grove near the centre, of about four acres. It is well adapted for stock or grain, and is one of the finest farms in Sangamon county.

For further particulars call on the subscriber, at Waverly, Morgan county, Ill. U. LINDLY,

sep 21-w1m *Register and Morgan Journal copy.

JULY, 1858. JULY, 1858

Advertisement.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS that ALL should enjoy the advantages of the READY PAY and ONE PRICE system, would respectfully call your attention to his mode of merchandising, and some of its beneficent results And first, he would represent that while many industrious and even enterprising merchants, are completely "tied up" by the credit system, he is now opening for inspection and sale, the most extensive stock of goods he has ever brought to this city, it being the the third heavy cash investment made in the Eastern cities since the first of January, 1858.

The advantages of heavy sales and quick returns, are numerous and important, and can only be alluded to in this advertisement, they are, however, more fully set forth in the subjoined circular, to which your attention is respectfully solicited, promising, by the way, that the programme therein set forth, will, as heretofore, be strictly adhered to and that a bare commission under this system will pay the merchant who is willing to work.

Springfield, July 1st, 1858. GROVER AYRES.

CIRCULAR.

To the Business Public.

GENTLEMEN—The subscriber would respectfully suggest to those who have not examined his goods and prices, that a NEW ERA has been introduced in merchandising in this city and vicinity.

The promised CASH BASIS has been established since January last, and proves a firm foundation for the prosperity of all concerned.

I have just received from the Eastern cities another heavy stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS which I can sell you TWENTY FIVE PERCENT. below the ruling prices, under the old system. I am still governed by the following rules;

1st—To sell Dry Goods and Groceries for cash or its equivalent.
2d—[illegible] it with goods at cash prices, or cash.
3d—To sell to all at one price.
4th—No article will be recommended in quality above its merit, and if any article should not prove as good as supposed, it may be returned and the money refunded.

Grocery Department.

I am receiving frequent and heavy supplies of Groceries for the WHOLESALE and RETAIL trade. My purchases being large and exclusively for cash, I am enabled to "keep up with the times," and in buying to take every advantage of the markets.

These advantages, and many others which result from the recent change, such as constant activity of capital—exemption from losses by bad debts, expense of book-keeping, and lastly, from HEAVY BILLS falling due about Christmas; I expect will accrue mostly to my patrons.

If the above arrangement should please, don't fail to call at the

"CASH STORE,"

North Side Capitol Square,

Where you will find your humble servant and his courteous and attentive clerks, ready to show you goods and pri[illegible]

GROVER AYRES

Springfield, Ill., July 1st, 1858. july15 w

BENJAMIN F. FOX,

HARDWARE MERCHANT, SPRIN[illegible]field, Ill., Agent for the improved

LITTLE GIANT CORN AND COB MILL.

The Little Giant has now been used extensively, for m[illegible] than two years, with a success unparalleled in similar im[illegible]plements. First premiums have invariably been accord[illegible] at the State Fairs from Missouri to Georgia, whenever [illegible]hibited. The world is confidently challenged to equal [illegible] cel the same, for general and successful farm or plantatio[illegible]

Persons in want of a mill for preparing feed for stock, [illegible] invited to take one of these mills and try it, to compar[illegible] with any other kind of mill for the same purpose. If t[illegible] are not found to do twenty five per cent more work, and [illegible] equally as well, if not better, with the same or less power, [illegible] charge will be made for the mill. Orders solicited.

nov11-w BENJAMIN F. FO[illegible]

NEW HARDWARE STOR[illegible]

W. B. MILLER & CO.,

West side Capitol Square, (David Spear's old stand,)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALE[illegible]

In Hardware and Cutlery,
Guns, Window Glass, Nails,
Paints and Oils,
Coach Trimmings, &c.,

Beg leave to call the attention of Farmers, Mechanics, Bu[illegible]ers and others, to their extensive and well selected stoc[illegible] Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Having the advantage of [illegible]ing solely in the Hardware Trade, we can furnish good[illegible] low as they can be bought elsewhere. Our object is to m[illegible] our store a place where persons can always find a compl[illegible] assortment of

Hardware of All Kinds,

At the lowest prices. We have paid especial attention to [illegible] selection of our Goods, being particular to have them of [illegible] best quality and at the lowest prices. Builders will find much to their advantage to purchase their materials here, which they will always find a complete assortment, as they will get them at low prices.

Annexed will be found a short list of the articles to [illegible] found in our store. Hoping you will be induced to give a call and examine our stock.

Farmers.

- Full assortment shovels & spades
- Full assortment hay and manure forks;
- Chains [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Scythes, and [illegible]ads, in season;
- Farming implements;
- Knives, forks and spoons;
- Porcelain and Brass kettles;
- Pots, ovens, spiders, &c;
- Augers, assorted;
- Coffee mills;
- Axes, hatchets, hammers;
- Shovel and tongs, pokers;
- Sadirons;
- Full assortment of Planes,

Mechanics.

- Auger and centre bits;
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- Broad and post axes,
- Adzes;
- Hand, pannel and rip saws;
- C. S. buck and compass saws;
- Mill and ½ cut saws;
- Gimlet point screws;
- Files, all kinds;
- Spirit levels, gauges,
- Wrenches;
- Drawing knives;
- Bench stops;
- Oil stones.

Builders.—Butcher's, Beatty's and Witherby's Chisels.—Nails, all sizes; strap and butt hinges; reveal hinges, shutter fastenings, all kinds; bolts, all kinds; turn buckles, sash pulleys and cord, sash weights; locks and latches, all kinds. Orders for every thing in the way of Building Hardware solicited, which will be filled to satisfaction of purchasers.

Blacksmiths and Coach Builders supplied with stock and tools, and all articles in their line at low prices. jy15-w

TURNER & SIDWAY,

No. 10, Second Street, Alton, Illinois.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine and plain Saddles, Harness, Trunks and Horse Collars,
AND DEALERS IN
Plated,
Japanned, Polished,
and General Saddlery Hardware, and
Coach Trimmings, Saddler's and Shoemaker's Findings, Leather, Hides, Plasterer's Hair, and Buffalo Robes;
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Whips,
Lashes, Fly Nets,
Dressed Buckskins Curry Combs,
Horse Brushes, English Fittings, Fancy
Bridle Fronts, Gig Saddles and Coach Pan Housings, Gig and Self-Adjusting Saddles, Coach Pads, etc., etc.

IN OUR LEATHER DEPARTMENT WE have a good stock of harness, skirting, bridle (and, upper and sole leather, French, German, Native kip and calf skins, patent and enameled leather, morocco lining and pad skins, etc., etc. We are extensively engaged in manufacturing general saddlery, and our consequent knowledge of the styles and quality of saddlery hardware, best adapted to the western country, gives our stock the advantage over many others. All goods in our store are either of our own make, or bought direct from first hands, and we offer them to the trade at as low figures as any other house in the west.

feb16-dawly

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Bank of Hutsonville, located at Hutsonville, Illinois, now in liquidation, other than the outstanding notes of said Bank, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned, Receiver of said Bank, on or before the 14th day of November, A. D. 1860, or be forever barred from receiving said claims from said Receiver, or the Stockholders of said Bank. Said Receiver resides in Robinson, Crawford county, Illinois.

JAMES H. STEEL,
jy14-6m* Receiver of Bank of Hutsonville.